Agriculture and Horticulture in Schools.

We learn that the New York Agricultural So-

city is urging the propriety of making Agricul-

ture and Horticulture branches of education in

the Common Schools. At the same time, it has

it in contemplation to furnish the District libra-

ries with works upon these subjects. This is a

laudable movement, and might be profitably im-

itated in Ohio. The large majority of those

educated in our Common Schools, are destined

to become farmers; and it is easy to see, that a

familiar acquaintance with the science of agri-

culture will prove quite as advantageous to them

relation to Horticulture, every child, whether in

the city or country, is interested in knowing

both its principles and details. Gardening

was the first occupation of man, and it were well

f a taste for the simple pleasures it affords, and

an appreciation of its important uses, were more

general. Hitherto, children have grown up with

out any other knowledge upon these subjects

therance of its noble object, and the Committees

of both were to meet at Poughkeepsie, on the

arrangements to carry the plan into effect.

Slavery-Mr. Polk.

Mr. Polk goes for the immediate annexation of Texas, to perpetuate the institution of slave

Mr. Polk voted not to receive petitions, ir

any way relating to Slavery, as endangering the

In 1831, it was earnestly desired to put an

end to the African Slave Trade. Mr. Mercer from Virginia, on the 3d of March of that year

Resolved, That the President of the United

States be requested to renew and to prosecute fro I time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and Ameri-

ca, as he may deem expedient, FOR THE EF-FECTUAL ABOLITION OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, and its ultimate denunciation as PIRACY, under the law of nations, by con-

On passing this resolution, the ayes were 118, noes, 32. MR. POLK VOTED IN THE NEG-ATIVE.—Cong. Deb, vol. 7. page 850.
Mr. Polk would take no step to abolish the

Arrican Slave trade, nor negotiate with Foreign nations to declare this trade piracy by consent

of the civilized world; yet some there are, oppo-sed to slavery, who strive to make him Presi-dent!!!—Cin. Gaz.

The foregoing is capital. Let us see wheth-

Mr. Clay was the author of the Missouri Com-

sake of extending and perpetuating Slavery in

all the United States territory, South of 36°

North latitude, and established it in the State of

Mr, Clay has always voted for the gag-policy

of the Senate, which is on this wise. A petition

Slavery--Mr. Clay.

institution of slavery!!

offered this resolution-

sent of the civilized world.

er we can make as good a hit.

that it was not received.

the North to discuss Slavery.

trive to make him President!!!

Postage system.

Cheap Postage.

Professor Wright, now in England, and the

thus describes the happy effects of the cheap

many pieces of paper, or containing no matter what dry substance, if it does not weigh over

ince, four cents, and so on. This has wonder-

ful consequences. It sets all the people to cor-responding, resuscitates old friendships, creates

and universal educator of the people. The

few shillings of her earnings, she has only

pay three pence or six cents at the post-office for a money order and inclose it in her tetter, and

er, but the insurer of the money. It cannot be

"In connection with the great carriers, whose

the kingdom, the cheap postage and money

order system give the country all the advantages of the city. They give a life-blood circulation.

"would reach every log-house beyond the moun-

We cheerfully comply with a request to

labors have done honor to our country. By far

the largest portion of his writings, is of such a

character, as may be sympathized with by men

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printed so as to correspond with this edition.— Thirty copies of this edition are now for sale in

this city, at a lower rate than the Boston retail price. Should they not be purchased within a few weeks, they are ordered back to the owner.

ical views; they are not volumes of controversy; of the 2500 pages contained in them, not 200 are occupied with religious controversy; nine-tenths of the writings of Dr. Channing are as broad as the rights of Humanity—as free from sectarianism

rights of Humanity—as free from sectarianism as the Bible. As another chance may never oc-

one of the greatest of American writers.

tains." Fellow-countrymen, we have the pour

be felt to be understood.

than has been picked up accidentally. The State Convention of Common School

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AND PHILANTHROPIST
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Thursday, July 11, 1844.

News by the Britannia--Further Items. The debate on the sugar-question arose on the proposition of the ministers for a differential du. ty of ten shillings in favor colonial sugar .-An amendment moved by Mr. Ewart, to equalize the duties on foreign and colonial sugara, was negatived by a majority of 203. Owing to the deep dissatisfaction caused by the proposition of the Ministers, Sir Robert Peel summoned a meeting of his friends at his residence, but it failed to produce harmony. Mr. Miles then introduced his motion, to reduce the duty on colunial sugar from 24s. (the Government figure,) to 20s., and from 34s. to 30s. on foreign free labor muscovado. The matter was argued at great length. Sir Robert found himself opposed by his own friends, but still he was determined .-At last in a House of 462, the members were beaten on their own proposition by a majority of twenty. This was the fourth time they had suffered defeat in ten or twelve weeks, and the

general rumor was, that they would resign. After an interval of great agitation, the Hous again met, when Sir Robert informed it, that the Government had resolved to stand or full by its original proposition. His firmness triumphed.-Though dissatisfied with his policy, the vote his favor was twenty-two!! It is evident, however, that these frequent defeats are reducing the and the result it is easy to foresce.

In the iron trade in Wales, the greatest num ber of men ever employed, is now fully occu pied. Wages have been increased by some of the employers, ten per cent.

The experiment of eleven hours and a half work the other day, was tried in a large spinning establishment at Blackburn, but discontin ued before the week, at the request of the hands who found their wages diminished. The Emperor of Russia has announced his in

£500 to the race fund of Ascott. He could do better with his money.

already been expended in portraits of Queen Victoria. We suppose this is Loyalty.

Another folly is recorded of a crowned hea

grape are fast coming into use as a substitute hazards. The East India company has agreed to the re-

tive army of India. It was rumored at the Cape of Good Hope that the eminent French and Swedish Naturalists Dools ists, Darloge and Wilberg had been murdered

The Mayor of Limerick, while entering the Exchange to preside at a public meeting respecting O'Connell, suddenly fell dead.

Public meetings have been held at Glasgow, Bir discharge of a cannon.

mingham, Dublin and Liverpool. The weekly neeting of the Repeal Association was held in the Conciliation Hall, the 3rd June, and numerons sums of money from America and elsewhere were handed in. Another meeting was held on the 10th, the largest ever witnessed. The rent

of the week was announced at £3,229! The Papal Government, it is said, has uddress ed a note to the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris and London, assuring them that there has been no real cause for the political discontent, but that it is the work of the machinations of anarchists in France and England.

Permission has been granted for the erection of a Projestant church at Jerusalem. The Turks so far have succeeded in defeating he Albanian Rebels.

Brazil--Iucrease of Duties.

It seems that a bill is now before the 'Chambers" in Brazil, increasing very largely the duties on American cottons. We suppose one reafew sugar planters in Louisiana, we not only heavily tax the American people at large, but lose one of the best markets for American manufacturers! The Democrats cannot charge this specially upon a Whig tariff--for both Whige and Democrats have always united in support of this vile monopoly.

The bill, which will probably pass, increase

ı	Present duty, per yard.		Proposed du
e	Brown Duille	39 rs.	70 rs.
I	Blue Drills,	56	96
•	Twilled Stripes,	65	96
	Blue Drills, Twilled Stripes, Plain Stripes,	44	66
	Brown Shirtings, 33	in. 31	54
		" 18	50

Affairs in Italy.

It is difficult to understand precisely the state of affairs in Italy. That there is deep and general discontent with the Government is apparent. restrains the spirit of the people. A letter from Corfu states that the number of secular and regular clergymen arrested for preaching against the existing political and religious system, amounts to not less than seventy. It is evident that the Papal Government is in a very critical

Last week a gentleman lost a pocket-book in the streets of Philadelphia containing \$2,130— offered a reward of \$500 for it—and in the evening of the same day received a note from an attorney, that it had been left with him and was at his disposal by his paying the reward, which he did. Rather a strange proceeding on the part of the finder.—Louis. Courier.

The fellow who would accept such a reward as that for returnig the man his property, would be none too good to steal it. He had no right to ask a cent reward.

at The Mormons and the People of Illinois. It is difficult to ascertain precisely how much the Mormons have been in fault, in the late unutterly discredit most of the evil reports conerning them. Their intentions generally, we doubt not, have been belied, their acts misrepre INKBINE & KIRMAN, book and shoe manufacturers. Main st., East side, between sented, and the evil they have been guilty of, the folk have on hand constantly a large assorthas, we believe, been exaggerated. What we

> terly hostile to them. That they have done wrong, is entirely probam to pursue such a course, as might really appear unwarrantable. The right way to remedy that evil, was, to repeal or amend the charter,

> But, it is not so difficult to understand the guilt of that portion of the people of Illinois, who attacked the Mormons. Their own papers give us the facts. Their guilt is that of murder and treachery. Joe Smith and his brother surrendered themselves, on a solemn pledge from the Governor, in behalf of the people that they should be protected. The next news we have is, that the guard, necessary to their safety is reduced, the mob rushes upon the jail, and both the prisoners are murdered! And we see no symptoms of healthful reaction. On the contrary, notwithstanding the peaceful bearing of the Mormons, their absolute non-resistance, the people still manifest the same proscriptive and bloody spirit.

The City Council of Nauvoo passes the following resolution :

Resolved, For the purpose of ensuring peace and promoting the welfare of the county of Han cock, and surrounding country, that we will rig-idly sustain the laws and the Governor of the State, so long as they, and he, sustain us in all our constitutional rights.

Resolved, 'That to carry the foregoing resolution into complete effect, that inaemuch as the Governor has taken from us the public arms, that we solicit of him to do the same with all the res of the public arms of the State.

Resolved, To further secure the peace, friendshowed that they were unwilling to part with him as Praming at Praming as Praming as Praming at Praming as Praming at Pra him as Premier—the majority on this division in his favor was twenty made. It is favor was twenty made. of the latter-day saints. That instead of "an appeal to arms," we appeal to the majesty of the number of the supporters of the Government, and the result it is even to form. leave the matter with God."

This is the language of reason, and their are in harmony. But, nothing will appease the fell spirit which seeks their extermination. Read the following from the Louisville Journal:

Capt. Anderson, of the Osprey, arrived at St. Louis on the 3rd, states that he stopped his boat at Warsaw, whilst Mr. Jonas, the State Commissioner, addressed the citizens of the place. appealed to them to aid the Governor in his efforts to preserve the public peace, but no approving response was made. "On the contrary, one tention to give annually so long as he shall live, £500 to the race fund of Academy and States that a committee of citizens were in communication. tion with the Governor on the subject, and tha their determination was, thas either the Mormons It is calculated that the sam of £200,000 has must be compelled to quit the country or the

Let them quit it, then. Such a people would feel more at home among savages than any The Emperor of Russia paid £500 for a ticket where else. We hope the Governor will do his to a Polish half duty, trusting nothing to appearances, but main-It is said that in Germany the seed of the taining Justice, and protecting the weak, at all

But what can be expected of a State which murdered a Lovejoy, for denouncing slavery, and ntroduction of corporeal punishment in the na-to this day, violates the Ordinance of 1787, by enslaving fugitives?

The latest arrival, fifteen days later from S Domingo, reports every thing quiet in the Island The Dominicans are determined to maintain their independence.

Mr. Hutchinson, a citizen of Putnam, N. The demonstrations of sympathy with O'Con- had his arm blown off, near the elbow on the had his arm blown off, near the elbow on the

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1844.

Cuba.

The state of things in this island is deplorable. General O'Donnell acts like a fiend, and the civilized Governments of the earth will be disgraced, if they do not interfere to prevent his further butcheries.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writing from Havana, June 23d, says, that the reign of Terror is completely established. Ex-

tics on American cottons. We suppose one reason of this is, the almost prohibitory duties on foreign sugar imposed by our tariff. If this be so, then for the sake of securing a monopolyton few sugar planters in Louisiana, we not only base work, of libelling this gentleman, for doing his duty, and ascribing to him the bloody insur rection which lately threatened to desolate the Island .

The British Commissioners have demanded of deneral O'Donnell, the fulfilment of trenty obligations, in the liberation of these "Emancipa dos" but he has rejected the demand. So soon up, and re-assigned to the same masters, or the linois. highest bidders, on payment of \$150 per man, and \$85 per woman, for a new term of service of five or seven years.

O'Donnell is a perfect monster of cruelty and avarice, and it is impossible that he escape much longer. The British Government will undoubtedly interfere by force, if necessary, to secure the fulfilment of the treaty; and the interference of our own Government is demanded Nothing but the presence of the Austrian forces every day for the protection of Americans against extortion and unjust inflictions.

The Mails.

The people in the West would be highly gratified, if the Post Master General should ever be so fortunate as to know his own mind. The frequent changes in the time of the arrivals of the mail, are exceedingly vexatious, and we see not how they can be advantageous to any body except some favorite minion of the Department .--Our readers are aware, that not many months since, the arrival of the Eastern mail was fixed at four in the morning, instead of two in the afternoon. This was an exceedingly awkard arrangement. A few hours later would have been pers. But, we understand, the convenience of some hotel-keepers, not the interest of the great bottom of the change.

Within a few days, we have been vexed with - atalogle in the evening-to the great disadvantage of the attorness, ance of the morning, press. The former it throws behind hand, in the news line, and the latter must keep its forms open, while the editor, after a hard day's work, must collect his news know of them, we know through a press, bit- at the very time he needs rest, and the printer, still worse off, is compelled to drudge perhaps half the night. And who is the gainer? We nor the Post Office men. Is it a mere whim of Mr. Wickliffe, or is some other tavern or hotel to profit by it?

As an illustration of some of the causes which produce irregularity in the mails, we are authorized to relate the following facts. A gentleman of this city, travelling homewards from the East a few months since, chartered an accommodation stage. As a matter of course, he had the control of it. When about starting, the regular mail stage took up so many passengers, that they were obliged to throw several bags out. These were placed in the accommodation line. Our friend immediately gave them warning, that they had better not do it. He might want to for the security of their rights. friend immediately gave them warning, that stop occasionally, and as long as he saw proper, so that the bags would be behind the time,-This warning was unheeded; but it happened just as he predicted. His stage did not reach its lestination till too late-and of course the mail t carried was one day or more behind!

Is not such conduct intolerable? And vet. ve have no doubt, that most of the irregularities of the Western mails have resulted from ust such causes. Surely, surely, it is high time

Tariff for Revenue--Incidental Protec-

At last, we have Mr. Polk's latest views or the subject of a Tariff. They are expressed in he stereotyped style, now adopted by politician of all parties. Read the following letter, and it will confirm what we have said, that there is no difference between the parties, in respect to the general principles which should regulate a Tariff. And yet they must fight with each other over this question, as if Heaven and Earth depended on the settlement of it:

Columbia, Tenn., June 19, 1844. DEAR SIR :- I have received recently several in my public acts, and in the public discussions h I have participated. I am in favor of a tariff for revenue, such

within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embrac-ing agriculture, manufactures, and the mechan-ic arts, commerce and navigation. I heartily

one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of Government economically administered. In adjusting the details of a revenue tariff. I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties, as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry. I am opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue. Acting upon these general principles, it is well known that I gave my support to the policy of General Jackson's administration on this sub-ject. I voted against the tariff act of 1828. as of some of the objectionable provisions of the act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December, 1832, making further modifications of the act of 1625, and making also discriminations in the imposition of the duties which it proposed. That bill did not pass but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Compromise Bill, for which I voted. In my judgment, it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means it is a power fair and instruction to all

approve the resolutions upon this subject passed by the Democratic National Convention, lately The following resolution was passed by the

embled at Baltimore.

Dear eir, your o'bt aer'yt.
JAMES K. POLK.
JOHN K. KANE, Esq., Philadelphia. Now compare with this the following para graph from Mr. Clay's Raleigh speech.

"We must reject both the doctrines of trade and a high and exorbitant tariff. The ecutions are daily taking place. Arrests are numerous, principally of free people of color whose property is immediately confiscated. No one dares to speak to the tyrant upon these matters.

The "Emancipados" are negroes, captured from slave ships by English cruisers, who, having served their probationary term, are entitled to their free papers under the treaty with Great Britain. They number at least 5,000, all entitled to freedom, and trusting to the good faith of the British Government. It was in efforts to carry out the benevolent design of that Government in regard to these neonless that Great are not engaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adiasing a tariff for the tenging imports, and in adiasing a tariff for their more daily and a high and exorbitant tariff. The partitans of cach must make some sacrifices of their procular on inons. They must find some common ground, upon which both can stand, and reflect that, if neither has obtained all that it does not retain has been gotten by its friends and countrymen. There are very few who dissent from the opinion that, in time of peace, the federal revenue ought to be drawn from foreign imports, without resorting to internal taxation. Here is a basis for accommodation, and mutual satisfaction. Let the amount, which is requisite for an economical administration of the government, when we are not engaged in war, be raised exclusively on foreign imports, and in adiasis at the country of the participant of the particip inations for protection

Peewee, Prewum, Tweedledee, Tweedledum!

Friday, July 12.

Consistent.

N. H. Purple, one of the mobocrats who put down free discussion a year or two since in Peoria, Ill., and broke up a meeting chiefly of laas their terms of service expire, they are hunted dies, is a Democratic presidential elector, in Il-

> U. F. Linder, the Alton mobocrat, who took a prominent part in the horrible proceedings which resulted in the murder of Lovejoy, is a Whig presidential elector, in the same State!

> This is displaying the cloven-foot with a ven

A Good Hit.

The following is capital: "Democratic Dialogue .- "What is the new

from the Baltimore Convention?"
"James K. Polk is nominated for the pres "Good!" exclaimed the other, "first rate! the

best and strongest man we've got! What did you say his name was?"

Liberty Movements.

A large Convention was recently held at Lloydsville, Belmont county. Thomas Lee, of candidate for Congress,

At a Liberty Convention, held in Concord Muskingum co., June 26th, the following gentlemen were appointed a Central Vigilance Committee, for that county : Abram Ray, Col. W. G. better both for the afternoon and morning pa- Ely, John Metcalf, Joshua Steward, Joseph Shep-

A spirited meeting was held at the Centre of public, or the benefit of the press, was at the Champain, Trumbull co., last Saturday week; it None but Americans, steeped to the lips in pro adjourned to meet the following Saturday, for slavery abominations, could have the audacity the organization of a Liberty Club. A beauti- to pass such a resolution. Congress, at the mana new arrangement. The Eastern mail now ar- ful Liberty pole has been erected in that township, where, heretofore. The have nine but a phonon on strengthen slavery, to appropriate single voter.

they intend to support with great spirit.

receiving a club of sixteen subscribers for our body to undo, all that it has done unconstitution-Weekly paper, from North Carolina. The spir- ally-to let Slavery alone-these ham-Democrats Tors H. & H. J. COX, respectfully like to know, who is benefited by it of Liberty is not yet extinguished in the old dare to resolve, that "they are calculated to lead North State.

> "Self-Evident Principles of American Liberty."

The Ohio Statesman in an elaborate article in vindication of Governor Dorr, lave down three principles, in justification of his course, which he styles "great fundamental principles and selfevident truths of American Liberty." Two of er they do not abor hypocrisy and corruption them are as follows:

"2. That the only legitimate government where no government exists, is established by the sovereignty of the people, the majority of the white male adult resident citizens have an indefeas-

*3. That a people have an inalienable right to change and alter their government, whenever they shall, y a clear majority, determine that

This is rich. A "great fundamental and selfevident principle of American Liberty" is, that a majority of "white male adult resident citizens," has a right to form a government for its own security! This is a decided improvement on our Declaration of Independence. It is Proto have reform, and reform in more ways than gressive Democracy. The Democratic leaders have been repeatedly charged by their Slaveholding allies, with broaching doctrines in the case of Mr. Dorr, of the most disorganizing character, of dangerous tendency to their domestic institutions. Upon this hint, the Statesman has improved, and its immaculate Democracy has at last reached the "self-evident principle," that a majority of white citizens has a right to form a government for its own security It so happens, that while this cutaneous Democracy thus provides a guard against any unpleasant application of its principles to the Slave popalation, which in South Carolina and Mississip pi constitutes the majority, it has no word of comfort for the four-fifths of the human race, whose skins are so unlucky as to be colored. But, what letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the tariff, and among others yours of the 10th ult. My opinions on this subject have been often given to the public. They are to be found being, we suppose, only about one-fifth of the bering, we suppose, only about one-fifth of the whole population of the earth. The other fourfifths are a species of come-by-chances, and "self one as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treaevident principles" were not made for them.

The cutaneous Democracy is as much distin guished by the beauty of its philosophy, as the expansiveness of its benevolence.

Northern Indiana.

There is a great deal of intelligent hostility against slavery and its encroachments in the Northern counties of Indiana. We wish the friends of Liberty there generally would organize their forces. In St. Joseph's county they have already set an excellent example. held a noble Convention at South Bend, in the Court House, and passed a series of resolutions so just and bold in their principles, and so forurther modifications of the act of 1828, and ma-cibly expressed, that we wish we could transfer

The Convention made the following no tions .- For Representative, Joseph Call; As ociate Judges, Wm. McCartney, sr., Geo. Hol loway; Clerk, Jackson Green; Recorder, Hormel Reid; Treasurer and Collector, Jas. H Ward; Sheriff, Jas. McCartney; Comm Henry Johnson.

Democratic National Convention at Baltimore "1. Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers."

In what part of the Constitution is the gran of power, to deprive men of their Liberty, in riolation of the principles of the Declaration o Independence? Where, the power to establish or continue Slavery in any portion of territory as a knowledge of grammar or geography. In exclusively under the jurisdiction of the United States? And yet both the old parties have united in establishing six new slave States, and maintaining the accursed system in the District of Columbia and Florida.

Again-where is the power to negotiate for the ecapture of runaway slaves? To make war apon savages, and exterminate them, for the greater convenience of Slaveholders? To send out United States Revenue Cutters to chase fugitives, on their way to freedom? And yet, these things both the old parties have uniformly sanctioned s matters of course.

Twice lately, have United States vessels beer engaged in the very noble employment of chasing runaways, for the sake, we suppose, of the reward in prospect.

And yet, these Democratic leaders, knowing a they do, that whenever the slaveholders have de manded it they have sanctioned acts, without the slightest color of Constitutional warrant, have the hardihood to repeat for the thousandth time, their dogmas about a strict construction of the Constitution!

Having established six new slave States, in violation of the Constitution, perpetuated Slavery in the District and in Florida, and on the high seas, in the utter absence of any grant of power by the Constitution-and having consented to the still further unconstitutional extension of Slavery by engaging in the plot for the annexation of the slave country of Texas, they were determined to fix the seal of fate upon their unconstitutional acts, by resolving that they shall not even be discussed! This is Democracy, so-cailed. Read the resolution :-

7. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domes Harrison, a man of high standing, and excellent qualifications, was nominated as the Liberty ery thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionsits or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with the questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by my friend to our political institution

date of the slaveholder, interferes just when he monies for slavery, to send out its armies to fight The Portage county Liberty men held an ex- for slavery, to use its vessels as slave-catchers, ellent Convention, week before last, at Charles- to plan measures for the eternization of Slavery. town, and put in nomination a full ticket, which to do, in a word, just what he requires to be done, in favor of this system-and then, when Day before yesterday, we had the pleasure of Anti-Slavery men put forth efforts to induce that ces," & "have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions."

Such impudence is worthy of the slaves of slaves. We ask true hearted Democrais, wheth-

so unblushing. What is this whole Texas business, but a ques tion of Slavery? The history of the agitation of half an ounce, to any part of the kingdom for a half an ounce, to any part of the kingdom for a healf an ounce, to any part of the kingdom for a healf an ounce, to any part of the kingdom for a healf and ounce, to any part of the kingdom for a hea it, from the time when Benton wrote his letters in 1826 or '27 down to the nomination of James K. Polk, as the representative of Texas and Slavery, and the ratification of that nomin- new ones, facilitates all manner of traffic, and ation by the ministers plenipotentiary of South pays the government a clear profit of \$3,000,000 per annum! It may be called the grand civilizer

Carolina, proves this. poor girl that can express her ideas by pothooks, now corresponds with her poor parents while out at service; and if she wishes to remit them a And yet, it is wrong, mischievous, ruinous, savors of enmity to our Union, and Institutions, ointerfere with questions of rlavery! O, yes, very wicked to interfere against slavery, but right, patriotic, Democratic, to interfere, for it! The Convention in view of the fact, that we have now three millions of Americans among as, who are excluded from the enjoyment of the privileges of freemen, passed still another reso

lution, as follows :-9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith." Democratic faith then has been miserably

Another resolution deserves a word of con

"4. That justice and sound policy forbid the and as cheap. For Heaven's sake do not l Federal Government to foster one branch of in-dustry to the detriment of another, or to cherish benefit of people who will not even thank us. If the interests of one portion to the injury of an- our Federal Government cannot do this for us, it other portion of our common country—that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample rights and privileges, and to complete and ample tricks and the mean tricks of the aristocrac and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression."

Very well. Florida has laws which imprisor citizens of Massachusetts, New York, &c-who are found within its limits, and which command them to be sold into eternal Slavery! An effort was made to put the veto of Congress upon them, but nearly all the Democratic, and a very large "equality of rights and privileges," and in favor majority of Whig members, all dear lovers of of complete and ample protection from domes-

tic violence," set their faces against it, and the effort failed!

But these laws not only disgrace the territory of Florida, which might be supposed out of the and when his biography is prepared, it will be printed so as to correspond with this edition. pale of civilization, but similar ones prevail in Louisiana, and other Southern States, which constantly inflict violence upon the citizens of several of the Northern States, and subject them to perpetual slavery if they should attempt to Surely we need not recommend these volumes visit such States on business or for convenionce!

And what Northern Democratic press dares onen And what Northern Democratic press dares open its mouth against such "domestic violence?"

General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, ough a Mexican, was educated at New Orleans, and speaks the English language as perfectly as our own countrymen.

[WHOLE NO. 408

Saturday, July 13, 844.

Tricks of Party.

The party presses are very busy in recording ations. Occasionally their zeal leads them into creeked paths. Not long since, a Democratic paper was rejoicing over a withdrawal from the Whig party, -it did not state that the scusant joined the Liberty party-which was

The New York Tribune contains an announcement, that Charles Burchard, of Syracuse we believe, has renounced the Liberty party, and embraced Mr. Clay. A writer in the Den tic Freeman, of that place, says that he has been acquainted with Mr. Burchard "many years," and has "always known him as a mos violent opposer of the abolition party." The Tribune is welcome to such converts.

The Courier and Enquirer (N. Y.) has com mitted a most laughable blunder. It says-

"General Thomas Edwards, Bridgeport, Con-"General Thomas Edwards, Bridgeport, Con-necticut, who has for many years been a promin-ent member of the Locofoco party, and was their candidate for Congress a few years since, has come out for Cley and Frelinghuyeen. He is said to be a man of extensive influence. Al-fred Edwards his son, heretofore known as a successful locofoco orator, is now on a tour through the State, using all his influence for the Whig cause." uperintendents of New York, has appointed a Committee to co-operate with the Society in fur-11th of this month, for the purpose of making

In view of the contempt in which colored people are held by both parties, especially by the editor of the Courier and Enquirer, it is laughable to learn, that General Edwards is an old colored man, and Alfred Edwards his son, a halfwitted fellow, who amuses the boys by his odd way of spelling hard words!

Mr. Reed and the Liberty Men.

Lieutenant Governor Reed of Massachusetts denies in the Detroit Daily Advertiser, that he ever said Massachusetts would give her electoral vote to Mr. Birney, and makes an appeal to Liberty men in behalf of Clay and Frelinghuysen, on the ground that their election will defeat the project of annexation.

The following paragraph we extract from his

"They, (the people of Massachusetts,) will endeavor, and I have no doubt will be successful in giving their electoral vote for Messrs. Clay and Frelinghuysen, for President and Vice-President. We must conscientiously believe them to be great and good, and wise men of great exto be great and good, and wise men of great ex-perience, whose policy would be natural, justly regarding the rights and interests of every in-terest and portion of this great republic. They would reject the proposition to annex Texas to the United States, because it is unconstitutional and unjust, and above all things would avoid the secret, cunning, insidious, base machinations of the Texas policy, of this day of dishonor and comise, which violated the Constitution for the

Liberty men are not so sanguine as Mr. Reed. Where has Mr. Clay pronounced the proposition to annex Texas, to be "unconstitutional and unjust?" No where, at any time. The Constitutional question he has evaded, and the proposition he denounced as "unjust," only because Mexiagainst slavery in the District of Columbia is co had not recognized the independence of Texpresented-the question is raised, 'shall it be as, and was still at war with her. Could this resented—the question is raised, 'snail it be obstacle be removed, and the people, or a macretived.'?—and that question is laid upon the obstacle be removed, and the people, or a macretived.'?—and that question is laid upon the obstacle be removed, and the people, or a macretived.'? table. This is a virtual rejection of the petition; jority of them, be reconciled to the Speaker of the House of Representatives there is not the slightest ground for supposing decided, when a petition was treated in this way that Mr. Clay would not favor it.

The Liberty men further remember, that Mi Mr. Clay has denied the right of the people of Clay presented in a strong light an idea well calculated to prepare the minds of the People for Mr. Clay has avowed himself in favor of per- annexation, when he stated that, from the napetual Slavery in the planting States, and said, ture of the soil and climate, the territory at all that "two hundred years of legislation has sanc- events would have to be divided between slave-

tioned and sanctified negro slaves as property." Nor can they forget, that the leading Whigs "Yet some there are, opposed to Slavery, who of the South, and the great mass of the Whig party there, are in favor, not of postponing indefinitely the Texas question, but only of poning it till after the ensuing election-believing with Mr. Lyons of Virginia, that then they correspondent of the Boston Morning Chronicle, can have Whig measures, a Whig President, and

exas to boot, Finally, the Liberty men have not lost sight of the fact, that the President is not the Congress. Whenever he may be, whatever he may wish, Texas cannot be annexed, unless Congress pass a bill to that effect-and should this ever happen, it is just as likely that Mr. Clay would sign it, as Mr. Polk. His conduct in the Missouri controversy authorizes this belief, and there is nothing in his letter upon the subject of nnexation, which forbids it.

Wreck of the Grampus.

Captain Taber, of the Whale Ship Montpelier, arrived at New Bedford, reports that on the 26th June, about fifteen miles from the Bermuda Isthe government then becomes not only the bear- lands, he fell in with a vessel bottom up, having the appearance of a ten gun schooner. It is supto get it as if it were handed over in silver. The posed from the description, that it was the wreck convenience of this arrangement for making little purchases, collecting little debts, &c. must

The Trial of Polly Bodine. The Jury in the case of Polly Bodine could arrangements for the delivery of parcels, after the manner of Hampden & Co. ramify all over each time, until at last, seeing no hope of agreement, they were discharged. At first they stood, 8 for guilty, 4 for not guilty-but finally, 11 for which makes people strong, wise and happy. I 8 for guilty, 4 for not g wish I could blow a trumpet on this subject that guilty, 1 for not guilty.

From Havana.

The United States Schooner Phænix, five and half days from Havana, brings intelligence that the state of the island is now quiet. More than thousand persons are confined in prison, under continues his butchery, shooting some of the leaders from time to time by way of example.-The wonder is that such a monster is tolerated ablish the following notice. Dr. Channing is for a moment.

Or. Franklin recommends a young man bunch, giving as his reason that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation, acquire more accomplishments, and know more, and do more, than a single child spoiled by paternal fondness.

The common practice now-a-days is to select young lady with a bunch.

Several accidents happened on the 4th in N York, from the discharge of fire arms; and there was no less than ten alarms of fire.

A Duel Expected.

The expected duel between John Tyler jr., and a brother of J. H. Pleasants, was reported at first to have been prevented, by the intervention of the seconds-but the Norfolk Herald, of Thursday week, says, "after the above was in type we were assured upon authority we could not doubt, that the affair was not settled, and that the parties went up yesterday morning, on cur for buying these works so cheap as at present, we call general attention to them. They are at U. P. James', Pearl street." the Rail Road to Margaretsville, N. C. in the

"The American slaves for whom O'Connell expresses so much sympathy, are well fed, comfortably clothed, and supported decently in their old age-while the white slaves he professes to be so anxious to liberate, are half starved, half clothed, destitute in the season of decrepitude, and lastly and above all, are taxed by the afore-

A few of our friends have asked us why we could not sympathize with Native Americanism We have assigned divers reasons heretofore-it the foregoing extract from the organ of this ism, they have another reason. The Native Americanism that is so lost to all generous feeling, as to extenuate slavery, is no ism for us.

Mr. Birney and his Traducers.

The Ohio State Journal published a long le ter from A. S. Mitchell, editor of the Danville (Ky.) Tribune, traducing in the most cold-blooded style, the character of Mr. Birney. We must presume that the editor of the State Journal would not willingly bear false witness against his neighbor; but, we assert, that in endorsing the statements of his Kentucky correspondent, he has, whether willingly or not, borne false lic journalist, bound by every principle of honor and justice to give his readers correct information to publish the letter of Mr. Birney, written several years since, in which, in order to correct precisely such libellous statements as are repeated in Mr. Mitchell's communication he gave a complete history of his connection

We have the pleasure of numbering about twenty thousand readers, a large portion of them being made up of Whigs and Democrats. In their presence, and in the presence of our brethren of the press, we make this proposition to the Journal:-If it will agree to publish in its columns, tri-weekly and weekly, the letter of Mr. Birney, we will insert in ours, both daily and weekly, the letter of Mr. Mitchell. The public then will be in possession of the whole case He certainly can have no objection to this as he is pleased to say, that, "The facts" (in Mr. Mitchell's letter) "are put forthlin such a shape, that it seems impossible to gainsay or controvert them." If he believes this, he cannot but be anxious to have that letter republished in our paper, as through this channel, it would reach nearly all of that very class of men to whose "consideration" he specially commends it. There is little difference as it regards the length of the two communications. Mr. Birney's may perhaps make a third or a half column more. A refusal to agree in this joint publication, will place the editor of the Journal in a position, which we presume, he would not wish to occupy. We shall wait patiently for his antaining a notice of our proposition.

Meantime, from personal and intimate acquaintance, we aver, that if there be a man on earth, of incorrupt integrity, and pure char-G. BIRNEY.

Temperance Theatricals.

than good. If it aspires to a virtuous connec- hides, bowie knives and pistols. than good. If it aspires to a virtuous connection, it is not from any inherent taste, but from a (6.) We are perilled by our deceptive reliance ble. For, it would tend to produce just that state ments of theatrical amusements.

the Temperance cause.

Communication from the Rev. Dr. Beecher.

WALNUT HILLS, July 12th 1844.

Dr. Bailey-I perceive in your paper of th

2nd ult. an extract from the Cleveland "Plaindealer," in which I am represented as delivering a sermon on the Sabbath, in the Baptist tional prosperity—and tried more severely than church, of that city, a portion of which is thus all other causes, the strength of our Union.

"His remarks on that occasion were plainly pointed at the sins of the nation, among which the specified duelling—gambling and slavehold-His allusions were not at all mystified, as "high allowors were not at all mystified, as whey generally are by most speakers from the "man, to whom they applied, and said 'indeed "things have come to a strange pass, in a profess-"edly moral and religious community, when an "open slaveholder and duellist was sought to be "placed in the Presidential chair." He said 'it "was an insult to the nation." was an insult to the nation."

I am not willing that this misrepresentation o my sermon should pass through the land unmodified; because, while I have always endeavored to extend the claims and sanctions of the government of God, to individuals and nations, in all circumstances and conditions, I have nevor preached party politics or personalities.

The sermon alluded to was first written some fifteen years ago-before I came to the west,-and fifteen years ago-before I came to the west,—and has been revised and preached so often that it written. I am respectfully yours, LYMAN BEECHER. has acquired a considerable amount of precisio densation; I propose to print those por tions of it which have any relevancy to its partisan and personal character, hoping that I may rightly divide the word," and without invide ous personality "give to every man his portion

The text of the sermon was-Habak. III. 2. "O Lord I have heard thy speech and was the vessel will be saved.

".dbals'to owr in sub or Rol

d of which place the duel is to co

afraid. O Lord revive thy work in the midst of the years; in the midst of the years make known and in wrath remember mercy."

The plan of the sermon was to consider I The perils which threaten our nation and the church of God, and and religious institutions.

In respect to our dangers I said-

(1) We are perilled by the extent of our ter itory and the rapid multiplication of our numpers. It is a small thing to control a republic of a few millions of homogeneous population, on a halt a continent, with its hundreds of millions and their various languages and conflicting interests be harmonized and held together?

(2) We are perilled by the revolutions of nations, which the conflict between despotism and civil liberty is extending through the world. These revolutions are predicted as the long delayed punishments of guilty nations and false lost to all shame—no rebuke can reach them religions, and as the means of purifying and ex- and the better classes of the community there, Mr. Maury endeavors to stimulate the Institute tending the church of God and christian civili- after having been again and again, and still zation—the day of vengeance which is in his again admonished, in vain, by dreadfuloutbreaks heart; because the year of his redeemed is of popular violence, to strengthen their police, come—the vials of his wrath giving blood to and enforce their laws, are not to be made wiser drink to the nations which have shed the blood by any lesson the press may read them. Inof saints and martyrs-a sort of national judg- stead of a healthful reaction in favor of order, and our Commercial Marine " with such mater ment day of retribution before the millenial after the last insurrection, for by no other name pacification of the world. These commotions may have commenced at the reformation, and been since then a series of insurrections on a French Revolution and its consequent wars, and that city been disgraced by their brutal and bloody may be destined like the earthquake to roll fights. Their companies in fact have served as around the earth under thrones and despotisms mob-nurseries, from which a pestilential spirit of till the monopoly of knowledge, and of power, anarchy and bloodshed has been continually and of the soil is swept away; and man, eman- going forth. witness, and it now becomes his duty, as a pub- cipated and self-governed, shall illustrate and enjoy the liberty wherewith Jesus Christ makes of the riots. The immediate occasion of the

> of force, to intelligent self-government, we are quantity of arms and ammunition. The natural perilled by the fanaticism of unpracticed zeal- inference is, that the Catholics apprehended an seasons of popular vacillation, and excess-epi- attack, and prepared the church for defence. demic hallucinations of individuals and govern. This fact mightprove an overwrought suspicion ments, to obstruct and dishonor the cause of or too great readiness to resist aggression, but i civil and religious liberty. All sorts of political could not prove any design to act upon the agemphyricism may be expected, and the winds of gressive, nor could it justify, or excuse in the all sorts of doctrines toblow over the land, slightest degree, the violence of the infatuated making it like the troubled sea when it cannot populace. rest-whose waters cast up mire and dirt, till once more the Son of God shall walk forth up- sense, of all parties and creeds, should dismiss ate decline in the Southern trade, and a wonderon the troubled waves, and say unto them, Peace evil surmisings, and sectarian jealousies, and

--better to reign in hell than serve in heaven." Philadelphia, in which the elements of nationa garded as salutary, to maintain vigilance and produce no good. Its effects must be evil, only prevent stagnation, as the zephyrs agitate the evil, and evil continually. The cause of re lake and purify the waters. But we are in no ligion and civilization must alike suffer. They danger of stagnation, so long as the close of one that take the sword shall perish by the sword; presidential compaign is but the signal of pre and the religion which depends for its propaparation for another. Our winds are not zephyrs gation or defence, upon brute force, is not from is the organized collision of one half the nation flame the passions of the people, by exaggerrated against the other; and it is like the tread of description, and arouse creul fear, by infusing whatsoever things are pure and lovely, which standing and the conscience, to exhibit the fall within the sweep of their commotion. The whole Truth, and demonstrate by every act and either Commerce or Manufactures. This is why swer. As we do not exchange with him, he the party for the people, whose interests are to Philanthropy. We want no foreign associawill please send us the number of his paper con- be regarded only when no political capital can tions, no native associations-no societies of any capital, the skill, and the sailors. The South And yet we bear it from year to year, meekly criptive principle as lambs driven to the staughter.

acter, and high-toned honor, that man is JAMES our liberty. Governments of constitutions and laws and majorities and courts are beginning to patriotism, sectarism, or any other local affecbe regarded as synonymous with European des-We are pleased to see the American Temper- potism-and the Liberty-the birthright of every to our neighbor, and provoke us to shed his ance Union taking ground against the propriety man-as being the right of each individual blood, for the benefit of his soul, or our own. of Temperance theatricals. We regard them as town-State, and party to do as they please. So directly tending at once to degrade the cause of that physical power is fast usurping the place Americanism. Native Americans are already Temperance Reform, and diminish the whole- of law. This is the tendoncy of things all over organized, in the form of the United States some dislike of the virtuous part of the com- our land-from the anti-social conspiracy of twenty-six independent States, and a Genera munity to the Theatre. The Theatre has been horse-theives, gamblers, pick-pockets, assassins Government-all, American. What do we want in the long run, a school of vice, a fountain of and robbers, down to assault and battery in our with any other organization? If the object of Whatever may be said in its streets, and mobs in our cities, and down to the the associations were to exclude foreigners from favor in the abstract, experience shows that in halls of Congress, where gentlemen defend their the country, whatever might be thought of its point of fact, it has always done more harm honor and legislate for us with fisticuffs and cow- merits, the policy now adopted, would be

design to extend its popularity by enticing the on intellectual culture, in the absence of moral of feeling among us, which would enable us to good to its support. These Temperance The- and religious principle. From the commence- rival Japan in her hostile policy towards foreignatricals will awaken a passion for the Theatre, ment of our nation until recently, there has been ers. But, this is not the object. The end in in many persons, who will then continue to vis- such an ascendency of honest and honorable view is, according to their own statement, the it it, without even the excuse of a desire to sub- men in our national councils, and in both the preservation of the purity of the elective franserve the cause of Temperance, but for their common and elevated walks of life, as has formown special gratification. Nor will they be re ed a public sentiment in favor of honesty such adapted. In the first place, it will not be able pelled, even when they see the drinking and as no peculator could disregard and endure it; to realize its great measure, the alteration of the all, 489. drunkenness, which are the usual accompani- and if in instances few and far between, men of Naturalization laws. And if it could, it would high standing became defaulters, they lost caste effect little. The demagogues who, it is alleged, Another evil will be, that they will diminish, with honorable men and fled their country or make tools of ignorant toreigners, would not yet if not destroy the taste for ordinary Temper- went into obscurity. But for some time past, it be reached. They and their infernal arts would ance exhibitions. The tract or the lecture will has seemed easier to accumulate riches, than to prevail as much as ever; and, the recent demonnot be highly spiced enough for a taste inflam- find honesty adequate to their safe keeping; and strations in our large cities, show that there is ed by exhibitions which have overheated the so far has this epidemic, dishonesty, prevailed abundance of home material to work upon.passions, and we should expect to see our reform- in high places and low, as to abate perceptibly Meantime, for the sake of accomplishing a meased drunkards lecturing to empty benches, or the taxation of shame. This is the most palpable ure, either impracticable, or, if practicable, of tempted to engage in some strolling company symptom of our national degeneracy; for there but little benefit, the whole country would be is nothing so fatal to the morals of a nation, as plunged into a civil feud between foreigners and We hope these Temperauce Theatricals will abounding crime without punishment and dis. natives. The organization of native associations. receive no countenance from the real friends o honor, and if not arrested, the end must be politi- will provoke the same kind of organization a

It was one of the greatest difficulties in the way of forming our Constitution; it contributed greatly to the parties which have agitated our nation; it has affected deeply, the administration policy of our government-made party spirit vir- intelligence, will be rent by a bloody and reulent and violent-checked the stream of our na- lentless contest between religions and races.

The application of this discourse was made as general as its premises, and did not "distinctly it which prompts the unenlightened and vicious point to the man, and say that things had come in every community, to regard foreigners, as into a strange pass in this professedly moral and truders? Are they ignorant of the blind selfishreligious community, when an open slaveholder and duellist was sought to be placed in the Pres- ever is foreign however excellent, and defend idential chair." There was - neither in design, nor in language any partizan politics or per- Native Americanism is sure to attract precisely sonal allusion in the discussion.

I have also been informed that my sermon numbers, and is spoken of in many political paand published with reference to political results.

I do myself the justice to say-that the ser. the excesses of their followers whom they could mon was published, I think, in 1805-and that I not restrain. had no concern directly or indirectly in its recent publication. In respect to sentiment, the sermo

James M. Henderson, editor of a scurrilor paper published in Charleston, S. C. has bee sent to jail. Nobody would go bail for him.

are of P. James, Pour street,"

The brig Laskar from Boston, with a cargo o ice, was anagged while going up to N. Orleans, on the 2nd inst. The cargo was destroyed, but

Whig Convention at Carthage.

The Whigs "kicked up a dust" at their Co rention last Saturday, at Carthage, the roads being exceedingly dry and dusty. Some two thousand persons were present, so we are informed. Mr. Corwin and others addressed the meeting. II The means of giving perpetuity to our civil Judge Torrence was nominated For Congress-Samuel Cary for State Senate, and Messrs Harce, Vance, Brackman and Whetstone were reference to party, is a good one--he is a strong Temperance man, Mr. Brackman, however, is a limited territory. But how shall a republic of Liquor-dealer. Judge Torrence is an old cittzen, but was choosen simply on account of his availability. Of the rest of the candidates, we know nothing; nor are they generally known. Mr. Carson was nominated for Sheriff.

The Riots at Philadelphia.

We have scarcely any heart to comment upon should that formidable riot be called, there has

We have no responsible account of the cause rage of the rioters seems to have been the deposit (3) In this transition state from governments within the Church of St. Philip, of a large

The times are full of evil omen. Men of set their faces against the proscriptive spirit this discovery in navigation, and this revolution (4) We are greatly perilled by the collisions which is growing up in our country beof party spirit inflamed by the arts of desperate tween Protestants and Catholics, Natives and demagogues, whose maxim would seem to be | Foreigners. Such a strife as has commenced in In theory parties in a republic have been re- hate and religious persecution are mingled, can -but tornadoes-and the conflict of our parties above. The way to oppose Error, is, not to in armies and the shock of battle, destroying the darkest suspicions, but to address the underpeople seem to be made for the party, and not word, the indwelling of a pure, and boundless be made by their dereliction or wanton sacrifice. kind, founded upon an exclusive, and a pro-The vital element of all such associations, is, Selfishness, under the delu (5) We are perilled by the very greatness of sive form of Patriotism, or Religion.

> Christianity frowns upon every species tion which would engender hostility or dislike

We deprecate the organization of Native

chise. But, to this end, their organization is not mong foreigners. Aliens, instead of feeling iden-(7.) We are perilled by our sectional jealousy, tified with the land of their adoption, will be inflamed by the disturbing influence of slavery. converted into household foes. Hatred will beget hatred-proscription will be met by proscription-religious rancor will provoke religious rancor-and, ere we are aware, this republic, consecrated to freedom, and conscience, and

We do not charge malevolent designs upon many of the leaders of the Native American party. But, are they not aware of the narrow spirness, which is apt to make them disparage whatwhatever is of home-origin, however evil? Now, this class of persons, and it never fails to minister food to their most selfish feelings .-duelling has recently been reprinted in great This result cannot be avoided. If you get up such associations, such spirits will control them. pers as if it had been recently prepared, preached In Philadelphia, in both the recent riots, the leaders of the new party were obliged to deplore

Does not this present a view of the subject appalling to the true patriot? Had he not better cities, than sustain an organization, which in the end will enthrone selfishness, passion and brutality, and prostrate Law and Freedom?

Would to God that the spirit of Christianity ould supplant this narrow sprrit of selfish pat-

J. M. Dullard, Northampton, Mass., was sentenced the other day to three months confinement in the House of Correction, at Springfield, Mass. tor selling fermented liquors.

contains little light reading in the prose line .-Its leading, and most valuable article, is a "Paper on the Gulf Stream and Currents of the Sea," in foreign countries: rend before the National Institute, last April, by Lieut. M. F. MAURY. The style of the writer is rather stiff, and his method is not good; but he has collected much important information, nominated for the House of Representatives.—

the has collected much important information, and thrown out many ingenious thoughts. The paper will be read with great interest by the scientific.

Mr. Maury is obliged to confess that the facts

concerning the Gulf Stream, ascertained by Dr. Franklin seventy years ago, constitute the basis, if not the sum and substance of all we now know about it. This is by no means creditable to our Government. We should think that the discovery of all the phenomena of this Stream, & the elucidation of their causes, should constitute these disgraceful riots. The active rioters are an object of as much interest, to say the least, as voyages of discovery to the North or South pole to enterprise upon this subject, and in reply to the natural inquiry, how a Society in its very infancy, and without means, "can occupy with observers a field like this, as wide as the poles and as broad as the sea," he points to the "Navy ials and with its honors and the hope of its honorary rewards rightly applied, the moral influ ence of the Institute can accomplish more than moved with augmenting power during the smaller scale among the firemen. Repeatedly has the mines of Potosi." He has no doubt that our officers and ship masters would cheerfully cooperate with the Society, in any judicious plan for collecting facts and systematizing observa

Mr. Maury notices with emphasis the re narkable coincidence of the decline of South ern commerce, and the discovery of the warm emperature of the Gulf Stream. This discovery took place in 1775, though for political reasons i was not generally made known till 1790. Before this, the approach to our Northern coast in wintor was far more perilous and trying than it is now. The immediate effect of the discovery dd by n Navigation was, to make the ports of the North as accessible in winter as summer. Mr. Maury presents tables of commerce of New England, N. York, Pennsylvania, and the Carolinas, in 1769, 1791, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, and remarks, that the "comparison shows an immedi ful increase in that of the North. But, whether in trade stand in the relation of cause and effect

or be merely a coincidence, let others judge." That the discovery had a beneficent influ ence on Northern trade, no one can doubt; but the most it did was, to place the North, in res pect to accessibility, on an equal footing with the South. Of course it cannot be assigned as cause of the decline of trade in the South. I helped the North, but it not deprive the South of a single facility for trade it previously enjoy ed. The reason of its decline must therefore be sought elsewhere. In fact, it is to be found in its political institutions, not in any natural disadvantages. The peculiar form of labor it ha adopted, has concentrated all its enterprise in Agriculture, and disqualified it in many ways for its trade is now carried on in Northern vessels, by Northern men. The North has the grows cotton, slaves, and gentlemen! Need we look further? There are other interesting articles in the Messenger which we should notice, but we have room now only for the table

Paper on the Gulf Stream and currents of the ea, by Lieutenant M. F. Maury, U. S. N.

The Disintegration of Letters-by Georg Frederick Holmes, Literary Property-E. D. to J. B. D. Notice of Professor Dickson's Poems.

Recollections of Six Days Journey in the Moon, by an Aerio-Nautical man. Profane Genesis-by C. B. Hayden. Letters of Pliny the Younger. POETRY.-A Bivouac in the Desert, by Mary E. Hewitt.

To a Mocking Bird, by L. V. Grouped Thoughts and Scattered Fancies, by W. G. Simms, L. L. D. Song, by L. J. Cist. Endymion, by H. B. Hirst.

Curious Facts, In looking over the classification of Patent

for the year 1843, in the report of the Commissioner of Patents, we find that they number in In the following table we class them according to the general character of their inventions of

Agriculture, including Instruments and

Operations

Metallurgy, and Manufactures of Metals and Instruments therefor.

Manufactures of Fibrous and Textile Substances, including Machines for preparing fibres, of wool, cotton, silks, furs,

paper, &c. hemical processes, Manufactures and Compounds, including Dyeing, Distilling, Candle making, &c. Calorifie, comprising lamps, fire-places,

stoves, grates &c. Steam and gas engines, including boilers, &c.

Navigation and Marine Implements. Mathematical, philosophical, and optical. Civil engineering, and architecture. Land conveyance, comprising carriages,

Hydraulics and Pneumatics, including water-wheels, wind-mills, &c. Lever, screw, and other mechanical power. Grinding mills and mill gearing. Lumber, including machines for prepar-

ing and manufacturing. Stone and clay manufactures. Leather, including tanning, dressing, manufacturing, &c.

Household furniture, including washing machines, &c. Arts, polite and ornamental, music, sculpture, &c.

Fire arms and implements of war. Surgical and medical instruments. Wearing apparel, &c. Miscellaneous,

It is curious to compare the States in reference to this subject of patents. As might be expecte speaks for itself—what I have written I have put up with some inconveniences in our large from the degradation of the laboring population in the slave-States, and the want of invention, where the mind is not stimulated by competition and necessity, most of the patentees are natives of the free-States. Of the whole number-489-420 are residents of these States, and eight of foreign countries, leaving but 61 for the slave-States, and half of these live in Virginia and Maryland. North Carolina, Arkansas and Florida furnish none. Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, furuish 369,

These States in fact, may be said to be the vital powers of this Republic. The following table will show the number of patentees for the year 1843, in the several States, and Territories, and

490 Grent Britain.

The Mob-Triumph in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Carette has some sound iews on the subject of the triumph by the Mob ver the military there.

"The Mob principle is deeply imbedded in the minds of a lurge portion of our population. It is not likely soon to be eradicated. The crowd which resisted the military in Southwark defend their conduct on the ground that the officers did not act wisely, and that therefore the people had a right to take the matter into their own hands. They do not acknowledge themselves to have been a mob. They claim that they acted as the sovereign people, and that it was proper for them to set aside the legal authorities and direct affairs as an unauthorized democracy. We hear hese principles openly, and we may say geners which subvert all good government. They illy advocated in Southwark. They are would leave no man secure in the protection the principle that the people have a right at any moment to do as they please, without regard to the established legal methods of conducting affairs, and our governmental organizations are a mockery. And yet this principle was avowed by the Southwark populace, and was acted on, and is yet most loudly and even angrily defend dd by thousands in our streets. It has received no rebuke in the settlement of affairs at this crisis. It is felt to be triumphant.

If our social organization does not bind the

najority no well as the minority, (until it is regularly changed,) it is worth nothing. If the majority are to set aside the constituted author-ties, whenever they do not happen to relish the roceedings of those authorities, our system annot be relied on for a day—and the sooner he plain truth is told in respect to it, the better. One cannot help reverting to the time, wher

this mob-principle was first avowed, & took deep root in the public mind. It was in 1834, '5, and 36, when, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia. nd Cincinnati, it was assumed that there ought o be no discussion on the subject of slavery, that here should be none-that a majority of the cit izens had a right to say so, and abolitionists had obody to blame but themselves, if the mob punshed them for doing, what the public generally declared they had no right to do. Then it was, that for the first time the mob-principle was a vowed, and maintained too, by respectable citizens, of all parties. In Boston, it was soon disallowed; in New York, it was at a later period epudiated; in Cincinnati, after repeated strugles, and the actual occurrence of three formidble riots, it was at last put down, and the right of free discussion, the rights of minorities within he Constitution, fully acknowledged. But, in Philadelphia, it was not put down-it triumphd-it became the dominant principle-free disussion was suppressed there-the colored people were reneatedly maliteated, or sometimes mur-dered without redress—and from that time to this, there has been no practical recognition of the rights of minorities.

Why wonder at the recent results? The Phildelphians are but reaping the full harvest of he seed they have sown. They pandered to the Slave-Power-they submitted to its demands for the laws was lost, and the spirit of mis-rule and violence became the master-spirit of their

It should deepen our abhorrence of Slavery, to effect, that the mobs it instigated, have been the parents of all the mischief that has follow ed. The lesson taught by this fact is, that under no circumstances, for no object, whatever he provocation should moh-violence or lynch

law be tolereatd.

The Bar and the Bench.

Mr. Walsh notices in his letters to the Intelliencer, quite an interesting difficulty between

the bar and the bench in Paris. Baron Seguier, first President, or chief Justice of the Royal Court, a venerable man, with white locks and of great acquirements, is addicted to uncourteous sallies against member of the bar. The Bar of Paris, proud, and of immemorial dignity, have come to the conclusion that they can stand such treatment no longer. A letter has been adopted,announcing their purpose no more to act in his Court, until he recall his injurious language. It was not formally sent, but he was apprised of its purport.

"On Monday, before the hour of opening Seguier's Court, the vast Hall of the Lost Steps, (Salle des pas Perdus,) was thronged with the curious; between two and three hundred law that every body might enter who could the audience seeing that no apology or explana-tion was to come from the bench, became noisy. "Respect for the Magistracy," cried Seguier and the tumult ceased at once. He then ad journed the Court, but soon after convoked the divisions; the members not being in full number, postponed deliberation and action until this day." Whether the Judges will uphold their Presi-

dent, and exercise their penal power over the "Council of the Bar," remains to be seen. The offence of the President, which was the

by the National. "In a case in which an advocate had sent back a brief, because he did not consider the grounds taken by his client to be just, M. Seguier exclaimed that advocates were bound to take upon themselves all causes offered them, whether good or bad, and that by not doing so they violated their cashs and thair cashs and their cashs and t

sted their oaths and their consciences. If their oaths do thus bind them, they hav already violated their consciences, and the best atonement they can make is, to violate their oaths, whenever called upon to take a bad cause. No oath can bind a man to make the worse appear the better reason—or employ his powers in

Another offence of the President, we presu s regarded as still more inexcusable.

"He allows two minutes to the exposition of a case, and proclaims from his seat to the world, that cases would be much better decided without

the cause of Falsehood and Injustice.

Mercy on us! No wonder the advocates tool their gowns off, and grew fierce. The Judge, will be apt to find a goodly number of spiteful persons concurring with him.

REVIEW.

THE CATHOLIC LAY CITIZENS of the city of Philadelphia, to their fellow citizens, it and county of Philadelphia, to their fellow citizens, in reply to the Presentment of the Grand Jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions of May term 1844—in regard to the causes of the late riots in Philadelphia. Publish-ed in Philadelphia. This document has reference to the former

of the Presentment of the Grand Jury, in which the attempt is made to fasten the guilt of the off-in not less than one hundred places, and mob ultimately upon efforts, which, it is alleged skin cut entirely through in not less than were made by the Catholics to exclude the Bible from Public Schools. The address denies this charge, and, in our opinion, sustains the denial. Its averments are supported by accompanying certificates from G. M. Wharton, J. C. Fisher, Ch. Gibbons, Geo. W. Biddle, Wm. denial. Its averments are supported by ac-M. Moore, John F. Gilpin, and Edward Hopper, all Protestants, and Directors of the Public spectability. Schools, who testify that "Roman Catholics have not, to our knowledge, asked for the exclusion of the Bible from the Public Schools: that they have not interfered with the use of the Protes tant version of the Scriptures by Protestant children; and, finally, that with reference to the Bible they have simply asked for their own children, permission to use that version which as a matter of conscience they prefer."

ascertain the fact, the Catholics have been misrepresented in this School Controversy. The same difficulties which have agitated New York, of the free States. and resulted in riots in Philadelphia, prevailed a few years ago in Cincinnati; but an enlightened evening, and the subject of the Lecture was an difficulties were adjusted by an arrangement, which, while it conceded no just principle, reties. At the time appointed, quite a crowd had cognized the sacredness of the rights of concognized the sacredness of the religious prints in far, before he was interrupted by the yells of the East, which we have seen, and of many number of rowdies without. He proceeded of the political papers there, we deem highly however, until the mob began to pelt him and the reprehensible. Their spirit has been that of the audience with eggs, and finally succeeded dark ages. Their bitterness has equalled that of breaking up the meeting. the rankest partisan Catholic papers. But even all this would have been productive of comparatively little injury, had they not indulged in White Water owe it to themselves to ferret misrepresentation. Any one who read them the rascals, who have disgraced their neighbor alone, would be led into the belief that the Catholics had really demanded the unqualified exclusion of the Bible from the Common Schools. This assertion is repeated again and again under an infinite variety of forms, and this too in defiance of the universal denial by the Catholics themselves, corroborated by the testimony of enlightenod Protestants. We cannot understand what miles off, under a week and a half. It is no good is anticipated from such a policy; the posi- vexatious. Mr. Wickliffe has not the ability tive evil, resulting, is obvious enough. The pub- quisite to maintain order in his department lic mind is misled, prejudiced, inflamed, and We can assure our subscribers that their par ripened gradually for violent outbreaks against are regularly and punctually mailed at this n a class of their fellow citizens believed to be on the day of publication. Our arrange guilty of so gross an interference with the rights are such as to make failure or irregulating of conscience. For, such a demand would be iust such an interference. But, the fact, so far a subscriber does not receive his paper, or is as we can ascertain the truth, is, that the Catho- ceives it long after date, he must blame the lies, without asking the exclusion of the Bible Post Office arrangements, not us, We know we from the Schools, have demanded that their children should not be compelled to read the Protestant version of it; and such a demand they had places, at which failure or irregularity is the a right to make. No one who understands the first principles of religious liberty will deny this. the reason. It is abominable that the General Let any Protestant reverse the case, and sup- Government should be paid exorbitantly for so pose the Catholics, being the majority, had in- vices it does not perform. troduced their version of the Bible, into the common schools-would he not think it a most gross, outrageous interference with the rights of conscience, that his children should be obliged care not what a man is-Catholic, Jew, Turk or

Pagan-his rights of conscience are just as sacred as ours-to force his children to read a religious book, which he deems false, or a version of the Scriptures which he believes incorrect, is an invasion of those rights: it is no better than to take Baptist children, and against the will of their vigorous campaign. Success to them. We find they permitted their laws and the guaranties parents, force them to be sprinkled, or to exact the following appointments announced for the tithes for the support of a church whose minis-Public Schools are public conveniences, and the Cambridge 7th mo. majority has a right to regulate them. So it has, so long as it violates no right inherent in the individual, or guarantied by the Constitution, to Dalton minorities as well as majorities. Absolute su- Franklin premacy in a majority, or in the ruling power, may suit the soil of Europe, but there is no such thing in this country. There are certain rights, Hillsborough which no human power can touch-rights inalienable in the individual, who, so far as they are concerned, is absolutely independent of Abingion thrones and dominions and principalities and Centreville powers, owing allegiance to God alone.

We have heard it also assumed that we were a Protestant nation, as if this were a reason why we had an absolute right to prescribe what re- prise in Richmond, Ia. A silk factory has been gulations we saw proper without regard to the started there within a year, by I. E. Jones, workconsciences of those who were dissentients. In ed by water power. For want of stock, it has point of fact, we are a Protestant nation-because been in operation only about half the time, but the great majority of us is Protestant in its com. it has turned out quite an amount of silks, which plexion-but the first principle of Protestantism have been disposed of very readily, and at such is, the inviolable right of Private Judgment, and prices as to encourage the proprietor in his un sacredness of Conscience. In point of fact, we dertaking. The establishment contains two say, we are Protestant, but not by the Constitution Piedmontese reels, a twisting machine, forty tion, and God be thanked that we are not!

establishment, even though it might bear the The fabrics produced are various-silk velvels broad name, Protestant? Who wishes to see a satins, ladies' dress silk, cravats, scarfs, handke yers, ungowned, pressed nearer to the door. As recognition by the civil authority, of the rights chiefs, sewing silk, twist &c. We had the please soon as the old Judge perceived the multitude, of a prevailing form of Religion, while it simply are of seeing energings in our effice, very subof a prevailing form of Religion, while it simply ure of seeing specimens in our office, very su extends toleration to other forms? Before God, stantial, and of beautiful finish. All that is wall place. He cooly proceeded to business as usual; as the clerk recited the cases to be argued, each announcement was met from the bar, with "no counsel." The cases were regularly adjourned; Public Institutions depending upon the countries. Catholics, Jews and Protestants are equal-so ting, to make the concern profitable, is a full sup-Public Institutions, depending upon the contributions of all.

We are aware, the utterance of these sentiments, which we have cherished from our earliest recollection, will be attributed by some to the unworthy motive, once before charged upon us-of "fishing for votes." To such persons we have no other answer to make, than this: we care so little for votes, that we would prefer not to have yours, till your moral vision be restored. and your minds enlightened enough to see, that immediate occasion of this strife, is thus stated Religion is a matter alone between man and his Maker.

An Outrage. The writer of the following is a respectable citizen, and his statements may be relied upon :

SARDINIA, July 5th, 1844. DEAR SIR:—An outrage was perpetrated in this (Brown) county, about five mi ley, on Thursday night, last week, on the person of a young man of color, by the name of Harbor Hurley, which has been scarcely surpassed for lawlessness and cruelty, since the commencement of the reign of mobocracy.

Hurley and two other colored lads, were sus

pected of stealing money out of the drawer of Adam Kelly, on Sunday week last. A warrant was obtained from Justice Dixon, and the accused were arrested and put on their trial. No proo being brought against them, not even enough to excite a reasonable suspicion of guilt, they were discharged by Justice Dixon. They returned t their work, being engaged in harvesting; and on Thursday night at eleven o'clock. Adam Kelly, ordon Hopkins, Alexander Dickings, and some two or three others, came to James Salisbury's, East. A most eccentric route, truly! This will give our subscribers some idea of the causes to the these. Then the these truly is the truly is truly in the truly in truly in the truly is truly in the truly in the truly is truly in the truly in the truly is truly in the truly in the truly in the truly in the truly is truly in the truly i to the theft. They hurried him off-not per-

mitting him to dress himself—to a neighb wood, stripped him naked, tied his ha wood, supped that to a tree and whipped two at a time with large switches or a from the back of his neck to his hips, in shocking manner, and then turned himloss fled. Just at this moment two sons of ed in Philadelphia.

This document has reference to the former came to the spot, and found him in his sad plus came to the spot, and found him in his sad plus terminated. It is a temperate reply to a portion ley's wounds were examined by Drs. Beck, No. kirk and Pane, and several other citizens of the Grand Jury, in which

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a dozen places. I have known Hurley several years, he is orderly boy and of highly respectable family. Thus is Justice trampled down, and the rights Courts of Justic against whites, notwiths they may be persons of the highest degree

Yours, respectfully,

Mob-Violonce in Hamilton, We regret that any portion of the people Hamilton county should be so lost to de as again to attempt to suppress the rights of fa discussion. A few days since, Mr. Yaney is dressed an audience at McCurdy's school.hom White Water township, It was composed chie We hesitate not to say, that so far as we can ly of Democrats, who listened with apparent the Slave Power of the country upon the right

An appointment was given out for the ner nounced to be-Reasons of the Liberty men for eceding from the Whig and Demo

We had hoped that mobbing was at an end hood, by this dirty business

We receive constant complaints of the failing of our papers to reach their points of destinate In some cases, the papers mailed here on We most an impossibility. In every case then, where are not in fault

Hereafter, we intend to keep a list of the plained of, and see whether we cannot find

The two old parties find it hard to adjust the accounts from Louisiana. The Democrats, it conceded, have a majority to the lower house, the exact truth is not yet known. The Whigs ex pected to lose Louisiana; so they say; the parties

there, however, are closely matched. Our friends in Indiana, have resolved on

16th 3 o'alock P. V 20th 22nd 23rd Economy Williamsburg 24th Boston Middlehurg Coyle mill 31st

Silk Manufactured in Indiana. There is considerable manufacturing entereight spindles, a winding engine, a long reel for Who wants a state-religion-an ecclesiastical skenning, & other necessary kinds of machinery

> The latest accounts from Philadelphia, I port all quiet. An address suited to the present state of affairs, and signed by a large number of citizens, expressive of their deep regret and mortification at the late occurrences, and their determination to support the law and the authorities, was read to the Governor amidst an immense concourse of people.

> He replied in an appropriate manner, signify ing his fixed resolution to perform his duty to the best of his ability.

Several arrests had been made, and everything seemed to promise peace and good order.

Native Americans.

Lewis C.Levin, editorof the Philadelphia Sun, Native American paper, was arrested on the 11th on the charge of publishing incendiary article held tobail in the sum of \$3000" for misdemeant in inciting to riot and treason," and in \$1000 to keep the peace.

S. R. Kramer, editor of the Native American, same place, was arrested on a similar charge-The offensive article was published without his knowledge, and was retracted.

Several other arrests were made for using incendiary language.

Mail Irregularities. Complaints still come in of the irregularities of

the mail. It is too bad. The other day, we are derstand, two mail bags, with papers and letters for Medina county, reached Xenia, from the of irregularity.

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The Atlas accompanies the republication of it by the following remarks.

"Will the Liberty papers have the honesty and candor to lay the following statements and facts concerning their candidate before their readers? Concerning men consistence their readers?
The charges are specific, and if not true, can be If they are true, the Liberty easily relation. If they are true, the Liberty men who claim to be so pure and conscientious,

not presume that they would wish to gain one part to the cause of Henry Clay, by injuring the reputation of any man. The father of Mr. Simey died a few years ago, leaving no heirs but him, and his sister, the wife of Judge Marshall of Louisville. Mr. Birney, after some difficulty, neceeded in effecting such a division of the moperty, as to secure all the slaves, twenty-seven at present. nnumber, as his portion, the rest of the property going to his sister. He immediately emancipated all the slaves, and settled them in Louisville and vicinity, and in Ohio. If our neighbors are doubt, they can refer to Judge Marshall, of hentucky, the editors of the Louisville Journal, and the editors of the Protestant and Herald of The press which has any self-respect should hessuch a man. Character is something in this phis Enquirer: world; and we have no sympathy with that reckto injure a political party, by stabbing the private character of its candidates. If there is posdently one-sided, should find no admittance in the vate character of our opponents. We have denounced Henry Clay as a duellist, a slaveholder, res: the facts are matter 'public notoriety. He hanself has never deried them. But, we have not imputed to him base hypocrisy-the tion is correct. detestable meanness of affecting philanthropy. Nor have we been slow to deal fairly by him .-The charge in regard to the white-slave saying out publicly with a qualified contradiction of it, and, without waiting to be asked or negociated

We answer then the question of the Cincin nati Atlas by propounding two others; Will you whave the honesty & cancor" to lay before your renders the public statement made by Mr. Bir-

THE FACTS TO OUR READERS.

public shall now see, what papers love the Truth.

the 5th st. market space, was a very large gathering -as large, we think, as those attending the calls of the other parties. Multitudes, not Liberty men, were there, and remained attentive to the last. In the beginning of the meeting, attempts were made by disorderly men and boys, of both the the meeting; and throughout its progress, a knot appeared disposed to disturb the attention of the great mass. We confess we felt mortified; and, up the meeting-but we cannot believe, that they will countenance for a moment, such rowdyism. The Liberty men are comparatively few in number, but their rights are nevertheless saare weak. We should think, that we all might learn enough from the late painful occurrences in Philadelphia, to avoid giving the slightest countenance to the principle that majorities may ride over the rights of minorities. Let a Liberty meeting be broken up to-day, and it will not be long, before the law of brute force will govern to each other.

which he is distinguished.

A Disclaimer.

sponsibility for the riots in Southwark. It says that the town in which the riots occurred is as separate in its municipal arrangements and ridicule? government from Philadelphia as Charleston is from Boston, or as Brooklyn is from the city of New York, This may be so, but a stranger in Philadelphia would be puzzled to find the

ment was bound to interfere. The demand was

Philadelphia. One of the oldest and most substantial citizen of Philadelphia writes as follows:-

7 m. 10. 1844. The ashes of the Pennsylvania Hall, which our Mobocratic Mayor and Councils suffered to be thrown into the air, in the year 1838, is now descending in boils and in blains upon this proslavely city; we have been living in anarchy and confusion occasionally ever since-we care fully warned the people of the terrible consequences that would result, if that outrage was allowed to pass unrebuked—so far our predictions have been fulfilled almost to the letter!-Our city is quiet just now-this is not the only place that is doomed to suffer:-the spirit of mobocracy and misrule is rampant throughout the land. whenever and wherever our Courts of law cease to be Courts of Justice—so long as litigation is gross apostacy from the sentiments he had deliba game of hazard, contempt for the law will erately and solemnly recorded, there can, I think result in appeals to Lynch-law, and mob violence -whenever the public authorities neglect to pro--whenever the public authorities neglect to protect the weak-they seal their own doom. In to the gaze of the world, the friends of Mr. B. some remarks made at Albany in 1339, a copy are indebted to the natural resentment which of which I sent thee at that time, will be found (page 8) a state of things predicted, which appears to be fast approaching-we have repeated- lead the minds and carry away the feelings of ly warned our Southern people,-but "Israel doth not know, my people doth not consider." And what will make it worse, notwithstanding into Africa, Mr. Birney's history is briefly this: we have done all we can to prevent it, the blame or a great portion of it, will be charged upon about the veen 1818 or 19 he removed to Alabama, taking with him a large moved to Alabama, taking with him a We will now ask a question of and we can people who have done and are now doing all they He lived in Alabama till about the year 1833, the U.S. troops are looked for to-day at noon,but the mob has dispersed, and at present there does not appear to be anything for the soldiers to do, but 'o march "back again:"—there is a much ber of men, women, and children, I have heard, et or cannon :-- but I have not time to say Thine as ever,

A white laborer in the employment of a cler gyman in Holmes county, Mississippi, stole from is employer, a negro man, two or three horses and his two daughters, one twelve, the other ten mancipation which I here transcribe: years of age. He was caught, and they were all brought back. The papers state that, he and the Kentucky. We saw the deed and published it. negro intended to make wives of their little cantives, but no evidence of this sort is produced The following statement is made by the Mem-

"After the two fiends were taken, they were less, cold-blooded policy, which attempts handcuffed and brought back to Panola. citizens, hearing the circumstances, and fearing that they might in some way escape the punishment due their crimes, organized themselves init've proof some gross immorality, let it be pro-duced; but, reports, partial, prejudiced, and evi-jury of twelve men, who sentenced them to be severely cowhided, the sentence to be executed whatsoever ye would that men should do unto one upon the other. This was accordingly done one upon the other. This was accordingly done, columns of a respectable paper. We speak free-ly, for we are not accustomed to touch the pri-uan twenty-five lashes well laid on with a cowhide. The sentence was for each to receive fifty lashes, but they were so gashed with the numand an advecte of perpetual slavery. His pub-lic speeches and acts lay him open to these charer above stated that the popular mercy remitted he balance. They were then handed over to informant heard in Panola that the white man sixteen years old; and Edwin, a boy fourteen had been whipped to death by the citizens of years old; and, also, a mulatto girl between six that county, but is not certain that his informa-

girls while in their captivity. From some conversation overheard by them, it is believed that their escape from outrage worse than death was we published, without endorsing. He came attributed to the negro, as he was heard to tell the white man "if he attempted it before they reached where they were going to, he would kill him." The white man had been employed some two or three weeks by the father of the little girls as a common laborer, is about thirtyfive years of age, appears to be an Irishman and has several names. He was said to be a

Just see what a beautiful thing Lynch-Law ner, in 1836, of all histransactions with slavery, is. He was said to be a Mormon! He appears to including the very transaction so grossly misrep- be an Irishman! No deliberate investigation is meaning the very transaction so grossity inisters be an Irishman! No deliberate investigation is by Mr. B. for his course. His emancipation is placed on the highest Liberty grounds. His durant from 15 to 20. lish a statement, occupying not more than one white man and negro, is produced. They are tighth of a column, of the facts in regard to the condemned to white each other and after the should set free his slaves & he done it inde eighth of a column, of the facts in regard to the condemned to whip each other—and after emancipation of the twenty-seven slaves refer- are both so gashed that popular vengeance relents, we have the statement, that the escape of tion," arriving at such a "satisfactory convic- nor greatly increase the correspondence. But, we will not suspend our own decision up- the little girls from an outrage worse than death, tion," on the answer to these questions. We publish was owing to the negro, who threatened the Mr. Mitchell's communication in to-day's paper, white man with death, if he should attempt it and shall republish Mr. Birney's statement to- befo rereaching the place whither they were going. morrow-NOT FEARING TO TRUST ALL In the name of Justice then, why flog him? For saving his master's children from the brutal What Whig paper will do the same? The lust of the wretch who had stolen him?

The "citizens" of Panola have inimitable ideas of Justice. Judging from the newspapers, we should infer that Lynch-Law was the only kind The Liberty meeting last Tuesday evening, at of law in full operation in Mississippi.

Movements in Indiana.

A Liberty meeting was held last Friday in Jefferson county, Ia., about 12 miles back of Madison. It was new ground-in the midst of opposition-and the people were busy harvesting -but a large number of farmers who had never old parties we presume, to disturb and break up heard a Liberty speech, turned out to hear what this new thing was. Our fellow-citizen, Mr. of persons, here and there, by their loud talking this new thing was.

Lewis, was there, and though much indisposed, spoke for an hour in the forenoon, and two hours in the afternoon. The meeting was also addresat first, suspected both parties of a design to break up the mastice. but the mastice but he mastice but the mastice. were deeply interested, sometimes to tears-and at times, their flashing eyes told of the indignation they felt against the wrongs and insults of the Slave Power. Mr. Lewis, at the close of his ered, nor do we think any great magninamity is address, proposed the Washingtonian pledgedisplayed in trampling upon them because they address, proposed the visiting upon them because they Slavery must be abolished by law, and so far as my influence extends, it shallnot be wanting." Some sixty or seventy rose, and took the pledge, and before our informant left, they were busy making up subscriptions for Liberty documents

An Unfit Subject for Ridicule. It is a time of great drought in Boston, Bishop the relations of the Whig and Democratic parties to see the Whigh and Democratic parties to see the Wh lately in the course of public devotions, offered Mr. Smith presented a host of convincing facts up prayers for rain. We regret that any decent to the people assembled, although he did not portion of the press should have thought this a speak with the same power, which is characteristic of his ordinary effects. Mr. Lewis in conclusion made one of those eloquent appeals, for which he is distincted by the control of the press should have thought with the same power, which is characteristic of his ordinary effects. Mr. Lewis in conclusion made one of those eloquent appeals, for which he is distincted by the control of the North, and which he is distincted by the control of the North, and clusion made one of those eloquent appeals, for which he is also the second of the sec that one of the laws of nature's God is, that blessings, temporal and spiritual, are often made they had powerful allies in this unholy crusade. dependent upon prayer, offered up in faith. If Since the Baltimore Demacratic Convention, The United States Gazette, July 11th, disclaims in behalf of Philadelphia proper, all responsibility for the claims in behalf of Philadelphia proper, all responsibility for the claims in behalf of Philadelphia proper, all responsibility for the claims in behalf of Philadelphia proper, all responsibility for the claims in behalf of Philadelphia proper, all responsibility for the claims in behalf of Philadelphia proper, all responsibility for the claims in behalf of Philadelphia proper, all responsibility for the claims in behalf of Philadelphia proper, all responsibility for the claims in behalf of Philadelphia proper, all responsibility for the claims in the claim of the claims in behalf of Philadelphia proper, all responsibility for the claims in the claim of we that we should murmur against this beneficent arrangement, or attempt to turn it into

Lonisiana. According to the latest news, the Whigs have 31 in the lower house in Louisiana. This, it is dividing line. as much so at to find the line said, will give them a majority of one or two on between Cincinnation.

riots in Philadelphia. He did right. It was larly employed by the city, as a guard. Not the not an emergency in all the did right. It was not an emergency in which the General Government was bound to interfer.

Larly employed by the city, as a garden tucky.

The support of disturbance had been tucky.

The manifested in Southwark.

The 'sound to interfere. The demand was sania. A pretty thing, to be sure, that the of people, cannot put down a riot among a few thousands of them! The less the General Government interferes with such less the better.

The demand was straightested in Southwark.

The coast of Ireland opposite Liverpool, below a riot as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can Government interferes with such local difficulsends annually to that town \$500,000 worth of ties, the better.

DANVILLE, KY., June 29, 1844. To CHAS. SANFORD, of Ravenna, O.
Dear Sir: Your letter of the 28th of May, making some inquiries into James G. Birney's career as an Abolitionist, in Kentucky, was received in good time, but could not be answered sooner, owing to necessary delay in procuring the information you desired. I am not person-ally acquainted with Mr. Birncy's movements in Danville in the years 1834-5, previous to his re-moval to the north. All of our older citizens, nowever, are, and from them I derived my info mation. Besides, some things concerning Mr. Birney are of record, and when I avail myself this latter source of knowledge, I, of course, speak by the book. That the facts I shall give prove on Mr. B., in a signal and remarkable manner, a be no doubt. That they are now brought forth from the oblivion in which, for the credit of Mr must be excited by their long, persevering, and uniust persecution of others. Their active endeavors, by traud and misrepresentation, to misunsuspecting men and make them hate one of the best and purest pariots of the age, is the ex-He formerly lived (probably was raised) in his county. About the year 1818 or '19 he reone small girl "torn from its mother," in Alabe but the gossip of the evil-minded. It is cer-tain, however, that he sold nearly all his slaves be-fore he returned to Kentucky, and very soon af ter he returned, he began to show av Abolitionism. The small remnant of his flock he did indeed actually emancipate. I have pro-

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Mercer county, Sct. Know all men by these presents, that I, James G. Birney, of the said county of Mercer in the State of Kentucky, after a careful and deliber-The arrived at a very satisfactory conclusion that slavery is inconsistent with the great truth that all men are created equal, upon which, as I conceive, our republican institutions are founded, as well as the great rule of benevolence delivered to us by the Saviour himself, that in all things dependently of long and faithful services, hereby and by virtue of these presents emancipate, manumit, set free, and forever discharge condition of slavery, my slave Michael, a black man about forty years old; his wife Hannah, about thirty-eight years old; and their three children, Mary, seventeen years old; Betsey, nearly and seven years old, named Amanda, whom brought with me from Alabama, whose father I No violence had been offered to the two little do not know, and whose mother is a slave in Al abama. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 2d day of June, 1834. JAS. G. BIRNEY, [Sen!.]

cured from the Clerk of the

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Jas Birney, jr.; Wm. Birney; Joshua F. Helt; State of Kentucky, I, Thomas Allin, Clerk of the Court for the

a true copy from the record in my office.

he should set free his slaves, & he does it, independently of long and faithful services." Surely, a man, after "careful and deliberate examination" arriving at such a "satisfactory conviction" arriving at such as "satisfactory conviction" are such as "satisfactory conviction" arriving at such as "satis will never again, after "June 2d, 1834," requested Mr. T. to give me a statement of the to effect any beneficial changes. nature of it. Mr. T. complied by giving me Mr. Dana has, however, compiled a great a-

cuted to James G. Birney my two notes 50 ench, in the words following, to wit:

lars, for value 1000. hand this 8th July, 1834. ROBT. TILFORD,"

*\$250—On or before the first day of October ext, I promise to pay James G. Birney two hunted and fifty dollars, for value received of him. next, I promise to pay James G. Birney two hun-dred and fifty dollars, for value received of him. Witness my hand, this 8th July, 1844. ROBT. TILFORD."

These notes I paid to Mr. Birney as they respectively fell due, and I now have them in my

The newspaper postage in the southern.

The letter postage in the northern ession, cancelled.
ROBT. TILFORD,

Boyle County, June 22, 1844. Thus it will be seen that a little more than one month after Mr. B. subscribed so solemnly to liberty principles, he is found selling a "hu man being" into perpetual slavery! Charles is still a slave, toiling on a cotton farm in Mississippi. On the 15th of July, one week later than above sale, is dated Mr. Birney's Celebrated letter abandoning the Colonization Society, and coming out for "immediate emancipation."-Probably the very pen used in drafting that oelebrated "liberty" production, was employed by Mr. Birney in signing the bill of sale for his last

You ask me if Birney did not sell the most of his slaves before he turned Abolitionist? He did. And did he not do worse? Did he not turn Abolitionist and afterwards sell his slave? He assuredly did. In doing this he, of course, sinto turn them against Mr. Clay. Until lately, too, however, I presume the Democracy (alias Dough-faces of the North) are less shocked than formet-

Upon the truth of the facts I have given you you may stake the triumph of the cause. The contrasts between Clay and Birney you will not be slow to draw, and which stands fairer as a slaveholder, let the honest and candid decide, Clay never got possession of a slave whose condition was not improved by the change. Of the whote number living with him, probably not

The I resident and Phildelphia.

The New York Sun learns that the President riots in Philadelphia.

Everything was quiet in Philadelphia last declined ordering the U. S. troops to subdue the not an emergence in the did right. Learn and the declined ordering the U. S. troops to subdue the not an emergence in the declined ordering the U. S. troops to subdue the not an emergence in the did right. Learn and the president state of larly employed by the city, as a grant of Not the subspace of the whote number living with him, probably not one would leave him though Mr. C. should fill their pockets with "free papers."

Nearly all Birney's slaves are worse off from having possed through his hands. He took them to the South, and they are scattered like sheep among 'wolves,' Alabama is, in the matter of among 'wolves,' Alabama is, in the matter of slavery, a very Gehenna compared with Ken-

The sound of the lash' is never heard at Ash- Excess received from the northern

Mr. Clay never hypocritically professed to be convinced that slavery was sinful, and then im-

To the Editor of the Ohio State Journal:

Dear Sir-If you think this letter worth publishing in the Journal, you may use it. It not, you will enclose it and direct to the gentleman in Ravenna, in answer to whose enquiries it was written.

Your friend, A. S. M.

Your friend, A. S. M.

The Market of the Ohio State Journal:

Can the same be said of Jumes G. Birnoy?

I have heard Mr. Birney's conduct apologized for as follows: It is said he bought Charles, promising to set him free if he would labor for him written.

Your friend, A. S. M.

The Market of the Ohio State Journal:

Can the same be said of Jumes G. Birnoy?

I have heard Mr. Birney's conduct apologized for as follows: It is said he bought Charles, promising to set him free if he would labor for him written. good master's eyes, his master concluded it would be a poor speculatior, and sold the "poor captive" back into hopeless bondage. How note that philanthropy that escapes through the interstices of a purse!—How refined the feeling that the left and the contract of respirate to the cort and that "holds the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope!" Birney did truly love breaks it to the hope!" Birney did truly love the liberity of his slave—so well that no less than

\$600 could buy it away!

Thave concluded to make this answer to your letter peblic. It commins facts the people should know. Contrary to your surmise, I do read the "Liberty" papers. From them I have made free to quote some set phroses to be found in my letto quote some set phroses to be found in my let-ter. It is not done to hurt the feelings of any one, but there is a force and point in them that sometimes goes far to make one's remarks im-pressive. Surely, I shall be allowed the license of

"Liberty" rhetoric in writing of a "Liberty man. Respectfully yours,

A. S. MITCHELL, Editor of the Danville (Ky.) Trib

Foreign Influence.

We are not blind to the serious inconveniencies to be apprehended from too rapid an influx of foreigners. It is not to be supposed, that in many cases it will not be accompanied by much ignorance, and depravity; it will doubtless supply a great deal of material for the arts of the demagogue, who may wish to subserve his own selfish purposes, or some sinister foreign influence But what are the remedies? Not proscription, no exclusion, not inflammatory appeals against the acan to prevent it! The troops from the surround-ling counties have been poured into the city.— when he returned to Danville, bringing with him but one family of slaves, six in number, and pose the tricks of the demagogues. Let foreigners be treated with kindness. Let them be educated. If Catholic influence is dreaded, let Catholicism be fairly discussed, and Catholics be better way to suppress mobs, than by the bayon-but think it not worth while to state. It may the basest designs, and appealing to the passions met by argument, and not by attributing to them of the populace against them, But, above all, diffuse far and wide the benefits of the Common the began to show symptoms of School system. We believe, that in these influences where the benefits of the Common of the small remnant of his flock ences, properly managed, is our safety. They will enlighten and elevate the alien population. Mercer county a certified copy of his deed of ewhich, having cast its lot within our limits, will, if thus treated with fraternal consideration, soon part with alien feelings, and become one with us. Where there is corruption, let it be exposed .-Where a determination is manifested to exercise ter in the Ohio is still abundant. their rights of suffrage for the acquisition of powate examination to ascertain my duty as a citizen of the community, let it be exof the United States and a professed follower of posed and denounced. The naturalized citizens of the United States and a professed follower of posed and denotanced. The hardingled children the grain or average good quanty. Fresent report memory Jesus Christ in relation to slavery, and having generally will have no objection to this. They us to doubt the correctness of the former point, and the this sort is all wrong, and ought not to be countenanced. Our naturalized citizens should grain is small, and light. No sample has yet been offered discourage the clannishness that is too apt to From the information at hand, we suppose the market will be cherished by some portions of them. While open here at about 50@56c. for the different qualities. you, do ye even so to them-I do, therefore, in- Americans generally are setting their faces against proscriptive or exclusive associations, let ries, 66 pkgs Tea. 1364 bags Coffee, 82 bhds and 10 brls. them do the same. One wrong cannot make another wrong, right. Because there are Native

would only make bad, worse.

Towards the close of the last session of Congress, Mr. Dana, on the part of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, made n very interesting report, taking ground in favor of at least a considerable reduction of the Post Office Whish rates, and of the entire abolition of the franking privilege, except as to the business of the Flaxseed, but om. Department itself. The rates recommend 'ere, on a single letter, under 220 county aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is miles, 5 cc. 3; over 220 and under 600, 10 cts.; Iron, & Nail, 11s..... 2208 Grindstones Given under my hand this 12th June, 1844.

THO. ALLIN.

I have copied the deed of emancipation verba
tim, and I wish you to mark the reasons given be increased from 5 to 8 cents, from 10 to 15, Moveables, bs. 3,000 Ber, if bris.

Lumber, it 1510,900 over 600, 15 cents. On double letters, double by The Whitewater Canal.

By The Whitewater Canal.

Stron & Nails, its. 5,737 Flour, bris.

Tobacco, its. 700 Moveables, bs. 3,000 Ber, it bris.

Malls, keg. 1510,900 over 600, 15 cents. On double letters, double by The Whitewater Canal. over 600, 15 cents. On double letters, double

The nearer we can approach the English systraffic in "human fiesh and blood," We shall see—we shall see. Mr. B. had still one "blood-bought soul in bondage." Did he break Charles fetters too? Having heard that there had once been a "fair business transaction" between make a uniform rate unidvisable, but it is very count, but the see a uniform rate unidvisable, but it is very count, but the see and great cost of transportation, as compared with those of Britain, may shall be a uniform rate unidvisable, but it is very count, but the see and great cost of transportation. been a "fair business transaction" between make a uniform rate unadvisable, but it is very Mr. Birney and Mr. Robert Telford, one of the most respectable citizens of this county, I to effect any beneficial changes.

the following: (Mark the date.)

Mr. Dana has, however, compiled a great athe following: (Mark the date.)

Mr. Dana has, however, compiled a great amount of facts and statistics of inestimable valloss of the former, new and old, sell at \$5,000.7550. negro man named Charles, for which I was to ue. He shows that the question of Post Office pay him the price of \$500. I accordingly exe-cuted to James G. Birney my two notes for \$2,-50 each, in the words following, to wit: On or before the first day of October, and Liberty. The following statistics we comeighteen hundred and thirty-five, I promise to mend to the attention of the reader. They may pay James G. Birney two hundred and fifty dollars, for value received of him. Wilness are

The newspaper postage in the northern States exceeds the southern... States exceeds the southern

Excess of postage in the northern ove Transportation of the mails annually in the northern States..... Transportation of the mails annually in the southern States.....

Miles

Excess of annual transportation in the northern States..... Cost per mile of annual transporta-

tion in the northern States .. Excess of cost in southern States, 46 per cent., or, per mile.....

Total cost of transportation in the southern States..... Total cost of transportation in the northern States..... Excess of cost in the southern States

Excess of gross revenue in the north-Sn v tates Postage per head in the northern Postage per head in the southern

southern "

Excess per head in northern States, 44 per cent.; or. Net revenue received by the Post Of-

For the Philanti To the Baptist Abolitronists in Ohio and other Western States : BELOVED BRETHREN:

Is it not time that we should have a meeting, in order to compare views, and to adopt plans for operating successfully as Baptists against the iniquitous system of American lavery? A portion of our denomination have or

ganized a new Missionary Society, upon the principle of spreading the gospel by righte-ous means, and not by means of the unrequited productions of the oppressed slaves in our land. We invite your co-operation and we call upon you in the name of Him who came to preach the Gospel to the poor, the oppressed, and the captive, to meet us in Cincinnati, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th days of September next, to take hold with the vigor and energy and piety of true hearted christians, in the great work of Missions, upon

Anti Slavery and thorough Gospel princi-By order of the Sixth Baptist Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14th, 1844. Yours for Christ and humanity, WM. HENRY BRISBANE, Pastor.

Friendly papers please copy. Akron Address.

We have not yet received the money to pay he printer for publishing the Akron Address-The charge is \$10. Will some one who knows nform us, who was directed to attend to it?

The President seems to have quite a regard or criminals. Babe, the pirate, has been again respited, till the 1st June, 1845. The Providence Annual Conference raised

from its own members a sum of nearly \$5000 to

aid the Wesleyan University at Middletown.

COMMERCIAL.

Cincinnati;::::::::::::: : July 18, 1844. Review of the Market

For the week ending Wednesday, July 17. REMARKS.—We still have extremely warm weather

nere, but its severity is somewhat mitigated by occasion showers and prevailing south-west breezes. The markel gener-lly continues without animation. For the different classes of boats that ply above and below this port, the wa

The Wheat harvest in this region is over. From themselves will acknowledge that any thing of samples of the new wheat which have so far been present. ea at the Mills here by no means sustain the latter. The

Received this week, in leading articles of Groc N. O. Sugar, 45 boxes Havana Sugar, 41 brls. Loaf Sugar, 6 brls. Molasses, 14 sacks and 3 casks Rice. Shipped American associations, it does not follow that 2460 bris. Flour, 996 bris. Whisky, 50 bris. Pork, 56 hbds there should be antagonist organizations. This Bacon, 25 brls. Hams, 1277 kegs Lard, 6 bf brls. Beef, 24 kegs Butter, 47 brls. Eggs. and 757 boxes Cheese.

BY THE WHITEWATER CANAL. BY THE LITTLE MIAMI RAIL ROAD.

Exports for the Past Week BY THE MIAMI CANAL.

BY THE WHITEWATER CANAL.

Tobacco, keg Iron, lbs....... Rags, lbs.....

ASHES.—Small arrivals of Pots and Pearls. We quote the former at 34c per lb, and the latter at 44@14c. BARK.-Chesnut Oak continues at \$6 00@7 00 per BEANS .- A good article would command from wag

ons \$1 00 per bushel, and from stores 1 25.

BEESWAX.—We quote 25@26c per lb, and a constant emand. But little is coming in. BROOMS,--Considerable demand exists for the better

lars, for value received of him. Witness my of the slaveholders to any reform on this sub-BUTTER-Is more plenty in market now than it ha

een for two or tinee weeks. It retails at 121@15c for best, and 8@10c for inferior. Some of the packers have ome to a temporary pause in the business. Others cont nue to take all that is offered. One house received or Monday about 1300 lbs. For this 61c per ib was paid .-We quote 6@7c for good to better, and 71c for very choice Shipped South during the week, 246 kegs. CHEESE-Is still accumulating. The receipts of the

reek are 1644 boxes and 30 casks, against 757 boxes hipped South. Receipts since June 1st, 12,263 boxes and casks, against 4,959 boxes and 4 casks shipped South Receipts above sbipments, 7,304 boxes and 67 cas...,--Much of the stock on hand here is prime. The best of it s offered at 41c per lb. Sales have been effected within the week to realize at 41 @41c. There is a damaged arti cle in the market held at 2@24c.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—There is an an 4.947,603 ple stock of Cotton in store, and we quote 6@8c per lb as the extremes. Yarns are little more than nominal. We quote assorted numbers at 17@18c. Some sales on time at 174c. Cotton Batting 10@1fc. Candle Wick and Carnet Warp 18@19c .- Arrived this week, 242 bales Cotton .-Considerable has been shipped up the Miami Canal, since the re-opening.

DRUGS. &c .-- There is very little doing at the presen time, and we note no changes. The sales are chiefly in small parcels, and mostly at what may be called retail DRY GOODS .-- The transactions in our market hav

been so light during the past week, that but little change 1.401.137 has taken place in our former quotations. We have to note, however, an upward tendency in all descriptions of woolen goods, particularly Satinets, Jeans and Flannels .-A very material advance in the manufacturers' prices has Gross revenue in the northern States \$2,790,264 been made in these goods in the Eastern markets, which EGGS-Are scarce, especially of good quality. But few

packing and shipping. Retail price in market 7@84c .-Frade price 61,7, and 71c. -Sent South this week only 4 FEATHERS-Are in demand; so much so, that almost

any quantity could be disposed of at good prices, varying FISH .- Mackerel, No 1, \$13 50 per bri; No 2, 11 50@ 12 00; Salmon 17 00@18 00; Baltimore Shad 10 50@ 11 00; Cod, dry, 3 50@4 00 per cwt.--Received this week,

295 brls, 57 haif brls, 9 quarter brls, and 10 kits Mackerel, 20 bris Lake Fish.
FLAX SEED.—Some 200 bushels have come in this week by the River. The demand continues much beyond

FLOUR.—The receipts of the week have been very small by all channels. Hardly any has come in by wagons, and only 329 brls by the Rail Road, the River, and the Whitewater Branch united. Business on the Miami Canal was resumed on Monday, and on that and the following day the receipts amounted to only 1129 bris. The sales from City Mills have been quite uniform at \$3.50, and the been still further reduced. Bales on Tuesday, in lots of a dray-load each, at \$3.62\frac{1}{2}\$. The common store rate for country brands has been \$3.37\frac{1}{2}\$. The sales at the Miami Canal on Monday were at \$3.28@3.35, and on Tuesday

BAMUEL LEWIS.

"My knowledge in regard to the Oil made by Mr Lewery is very similar to the above, as expressed by Mr Lewery is I cannot discover any inferiority at this season of the year to the best sperm, jy 16 daw tf.

Canal on Monday were at \$3.28@3.35, and on Tuesday

at \$3.97. Sales from wagon on Tuesday (Barnett's BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIFT Shipped South this week, 2460 bris. FREIGHTS-Are without change. The following a

To PITTSBURGH-To Sr. Louis--Pound Freight..... FRUITS, (dried.)-The season has so far advanced th

Apples 75c to \$1 00 per bushel. vanced to \$2 75@3 60 per box. 75c to \$1 00 per bushel. M. R. Raisins have advanced to \$2.75(23 00 per nox.

————, (green.)—Assorted Lemons sell at \$2.00@
2.50 per 100. Oranges \$5.50 per hox. Stock very light.
Our market is now very well supplied with ripe Pears, and ripe and ripening Apples. The latter sell at 50 cent to \$1 00 per bushel, the former at \$1 00 to 1 50.

out little is doing in either Apples or Peaches, except in a

etail way. We quote Peaches at retail \$1 25 to 1 50 -

GINSENG-Is wanted and for any cons 25c per th can be obtained. GRAINS.—We note sales of Hamilton County Barley t 50c per bushel, with the rise till January added. Sam ples of new Wheat are beginning to be presented. None yet shown is a prime article. The Millers offer 50c per oushel delivered. For good old they still pay 60c. We quote Corn 28@30c, the former being the price paid by the distillers for quantities, and a good article. Oats have come in sparingly this week. We quote 23@26c by quanity, and 28@311c by retail from wagons.

GROCERIES.—The market is dull, and prices without hange. We quote leading articles as follows, remarking that sales are made at all prices within our figures. Has state Bank and Branci that sales are made at all prices within our figures. Has state Bank and Branci that sales are made at all prices within our figures. Has state Bank and Branci that sales are made at all prices within our figures. Has state Bank and Branci that sales are made at all prices within our figures. Has state Bank and Branci that sales are made at all prices within our figures. Molasses 30@31 : S H Molasses 30@38 : Rice 4c. The stock of New Orleans Sugar being large, and demand limited, we hear of sales to some considerable extent in barter for prime Western Reserve Cheese—the difference being 2c per lb.

HAIR .- Cows'-hair, for plasterers' use, continues t command 25c per bushel for shipment.
HIDES.—The stock of Dry Hides in market now is mall. Sales of good Missouri this week at 104c.

IRON.-The market is very stable. We continue t quote pig at \$27@28 per ton, and bar at 34@4c per lb based on sales the past week. Blooms we quote at \$50@ 55 per ton.—The arrivals this week are 113 tons Pig, 1439 Other solvent Banks. bars, 2428 bundles, and 2496 pieces Iron, and 346 bundl Sheet Iron.

OILS, (e'ty manufactured.)- We have sales of about 50 brls. Lard Oil to report this week at 50c. per gallon. ales of Linseed Oil continue at 70@72c. per gallon at the Mils.-Shipped South this week 2 bris of the latter

PROVISIONS .-- We leave our figures without change. marking that they are little more than nominal. This has been perhaps the dullest week of the season in all decriptions of meat. We quote Clear Pork \$9.00009.121: Mess, \$8.50; and Prime \$6.50. The following are the only sales of Bacon we have heard of this week, viz: 60 000 lbs Shoulders at 22c. casks ex ra; 3000 Hams, com ion, uncanvassed, at 5c; and 1250 lbs Sugar cured Hame at 7c; 20 brls good No 2 Lard, country rendered, at 4 c per

SALERATUS, (city manufactured.)-The Saleratus nade by the manufacturers of this city is fast commending itself to the attention of the trade. The prices continu at \$4 50@4 75 per 160 lbs. SALT .- The receipts of the week are 3915 bris. Kana wha and Zapesville, and 4516 sacks Turks Island and

Liverpool. The former has continued brisk at 26c for No. 1, and 24@25c for No. 2, at the River. The latter has one into store. The only sales we have heard of fo he past two weeks were at 45c, on time. STEARINE .- This is comparatively a new article of

rade, but a rapidly increasing one. One house here has already sold about \$20,000 worth of it this season. We report sales of 25 brls during the present week at 7c per li r hard and 5 te for soft. TOBACCO .-- Regular sales of Six Twist at about 5c or a good article.

WHISKY .- Owing to the breach in the Miami Canal the receipts of the week have been small. For two days of the week the sales at the River were at 17‡c per gallor but the common rate has been 174 at both River and Canal. A part of the sales at the Canal on Tuesday were at 173c,-Shipped South this week 996 brls. WOOL .- We continue to quote Tub washed at 976

Blood, 35@37; but remark, that at these prices there is less disposition to operate than there has been for two or three weeks past. Recent letters from Philadelphla represent the stock there as large, and sneak of the difference and are becoming introduced the stock there as large, and sneak of the difference and are becoming introduced the stock there are the stock there as large, and sneak of the difference has shewn the subjects in the highest degree interesting and instructive to the learner in the various statement. These books have been adopted in the most of the schools of New York and New Jersey, and are becoming introduced the schools of the schools of the schools of New York and New Jersey, and are becoming introduced the schools of the schools of New York and New Jersey. Half Blood, 31@33c; Three quarter Blood, 33@35; Pull effecting sales. The manufacturers, it is stated, say that a reduction from present prices must take place before they can buy freely. This information does not seem to agree very well with letters from the same city of about the same date, which speak of a rise in all descriptions of States, has induced us to publish it he woolen goods of from 15 to 25 per cent. We shall not bewe see it.

EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET .-- Easter Exchange is in rather better demand, and the quotation of cent. is fully sustained. The supply from New Or leans is somewhat increased.

Specie is quite dull at {@} prem.

No change or movement in uncurrent or by
Notes and Scrip.—[G. Milne & Co.'s Report.

Cincinnati Market, July 18.

MIAMI CANAL.—Receipts yesterday: 24 brb Whis-ky, 5 do Ashes, 3 do Tallow, 4 do Oil, 3250 lbs Flax Seed-100 Live Hogs, 260 Empty Barrels.

FLOUR.--After the hour of closing our report of arri rals, a load of between 2 and 300 bris came in by Miami Canal, for which \$3 30 was offered, and refused. Severa, wagon loads came in, and sold at 3 30. Sales of about 75 bris from store at 3 34/03 37. City Mills held at 3 50.

WHISKY .-- Sales at 171c per gallon.

PHIL'A. JULY II. Cattle market-There were 1030

ecf cattle; 230 cows; 300 swine and 1040 sheep at mar-Prices; of the beef cattle 650 head were from Ohio and Virginia, and the balance from Penn. Market dull; sales common to fair. \$4 to 5 and prime at \$5.25; 370 head vere driven to New York, and 80 unsold.

Cowe-Market dull. Sales of fresh cows at \$15 to 25 spingles 10 to 18 and 8 to 12 for dry cows. Swine-Sales of 250 at \$1 to 4.50 per 100 lbs; 80 upsold Sheep and Lambs-Sheep at \$1.50 to 3.50; Lambs at

RUFFALO. July 12. The market appears unusu ally quiet to day, no operations of any amount having been made as we can learn. \$3.56 were offered for a choice lot of 450 lbls. Michigan flour, at which figure we Perkins and Cressey. put the top of the market. The cargo of wheat, 7000 bu

"We have used Lard Oil manufactured by several individuals in this city, and have found none so uniformly good, as that made by Thomas Emery at his establishment near the corner of Eighth and Sycamore sts. We are satisfied this Oil is free from adulterations; it burns with a clear steady light, and does not gum in the wick. We have no doubt that those who make trial of it will find it equal to the best sperm."

Dr. Joseph Ray,
D. Waterman,
D. B. Sterift,
G. R., Hand,
Geo, McCuliough,
Attro & Lawis, for Machinery.

G. R. Hand,
Geo. McCullough,
Geo. McCullough,
Attro & Lewis,
French & Winslow do
C. Fehiger for,
Doth
Trench & Winslow do
Have not sufficiently tested the different specimens of
Have not sufficiently tested the different specimens of
Hand Oil testate which is hest, but have used Mr. Emery's
Land Oil testate which is hest, but have used Mr. Emery's

Ohio Life and Trust Co. Lafayette Franklin Lancaster ... Lake Erie Miami Exporting Co ... Mechanics and Traders' ircleville, old.... Zanesville Steubenville, old bank Marietta . Mt. Pleasant. New Lisbon ... Dayton Reserve .. Mobile - Other Banks. Missouri, Louisiana. Indiana. Scrip, old dates, Kentucky All solvent Banks Virginia, Eastern solvent Banks State Bank ... 28 dis Shawneetown Tennessee. Georgia. All Solvent Banks-All solvent Banks Eastern Banks generally. New York city ...

Maryland EXCHANGE. Selling Rates by the Banks and Broker Boston 14pre Baltimore.... New York.... 14" New Orleans Philadelphia... 14" St. Louis.... New Orleans-Exchange &c. at New Orleans,

Pittsburgh

Philadelphia city

On London 5,22 @ 5,27 per doll short sight Boston, 60 days ----U. S. Treasury Notes...... U. S. Bank Notes..... 1 @ 1 Kentucky Bank Notes Cincinnati do Indiana do

SCHOOL BOOKS. BY WM. H. MOORE & CO.

110 MAIN ST, BET. 3d & 4th,
CINCINNAL
Sanders' Series--Comprising,
SANDERS' SFELLING BOOK;
PRIMARY SCHOOL PRIMER; 46 For this series the Orthography of Dr. Webs ted and adhered to. The lessons are progressive

Peter's Rhetorical Reader. Peter's Rhetorical Reader.
Adopted to High Schools & Academius, 23th Edition.
The merited popularity and imprecedented sale of this valuable book, throughout the Eastern and Middle and

States, has induced us to publish it here. We have reduced the price materially and now offer it as the best and cheapest work of its kind before the public.

The following are highly recommended and in general

Cray's Elements of Chemistry;
Cray's Elements of Chemistry;
Governmental History of the United States;
Hitchcok's Elements of Geology;
Hitchcok's Stories in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy;
Newman's Practical System of Rhetoric;
Newman's Elements of Political Economy; new edition.
Tray's Arithmetic, on the cancelling system—Recently

Bradbury and Sanders' Young Choir, or School Sing-ing Book, for the use of Primary Classes; half bound; The School Singer, or Young Choir's Companion, by W. B. Bradbury and C. W. Sanders. Bradbury's Singing School. In press, a new collection of Sacred Music, by Hast-ings and Bradbury. ings and Bradbury.
ings and Bradbury.
illete assortment of School, Classical and Theolog

A complete assortment of School, Classical and Theological Books and Standard Literature.

Together with
Stationery of all kinds, for sale at lower rates for each (at wholesale or retail.) than they can be purchased else where, West of the Atlantic Cities, W. H. MOORE & Co.,

SEVEN LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN. N various important sucjects, delivered before the Young Men of Indianapolis, during the winter of 1843—44, by Henry Ward Beecher. Just published, and for sale at the Bookstore of Wm. H. MOORE & CO.—Price 50 cents.

CONTENTS—Lecture 1st. Industry and Idleness. 2nd Twelve causes of dishonesty. 3d. Six Warnings. 4th. Portrait Gallery. 5th. Gamblers and Gambling. 6th. The Strange Woman. 7th Popular Amusements. Extracts from Notices of the Lectures.

Extracts from Notices of the That the public may know the opinions formed of this work by gentlemen, whose learning and critical habits particularly fit them to be judges of literary matters—from the many favorable notices of the work, we give extracts the contract of t

From the Hon. John M'Lean, Judge of the Su

per propeller Emigrant, was taken last evening at 77c.—
An invoice of 500 bu corn is shipping for Canada.

In 1836, (which was an exceedingly poor year for grain) the quality that reached tide-water to 1st July, was only 143,400 bu; flour 271,000 bbls. Up to the same period this season there is an excess of nearly double the aggregate of wheat, and the quantity of flour received exhibits a gain of over 150 per cent.

From the Hon. John M Lean, Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States, a few weeks ago there was placed in my hands a small volume, addressed to young near, by the Rev. E. W. Beecher. This book contains seven Lectures on the practical duties of Youth. It is written in a style of great clear-news and energy, and conveys within narrow bounds a large amount of instruction. It includes an elevated tone of moral feeling in all the pursuits of life. It paints vice and virtue in their appropriate colors, and shows the ends to which they lead.

gain of over 150 per cent.

CLEVELAND, July 12. Canal—The receipts up to 2 o'clock P. M. are 3005 bu wheat and 1304 bbls flour.
Flour—Sales of 340 bbls extra good brands at \$3.50; and 200 bbls good at \$3.40.

Wheat—Sale boat load fair southern at 72c.

CHILLECTHE, July 12. It is rather difficult to give correct quotations at this time for the article of new wheat. Fifty cents appears to be the standard, at which a considerable quantity has been contracted, but in some instances we have learnt of higher rates being given. Some crops of a superior quality have been sold for early delivery at \$2; wholesale corn would meet a ready

en. Some crops of a superior quality have been sold for early delivery at \$2; wholesale corn would meet a ready sale from waggons at 18 to 20 cts.

Lake salt 37½ cts; Kenhawa 33 cts. per bushel.

IMPROVED LARD OIL.

ARD Oil for sale wholesale and retail by Thomas Temery, Sycamore street near Eighth.

The following ceitificates attest the quality of the Oil.

"We have a variety of books designed for young men, but I know of none worth half as much as this. It will he sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, be sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, be sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, be sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, be sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, be sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, be sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, be sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, be sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, but I know of none worth half as much as this. It will he sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, be sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, be sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, but I know of none worth half as much as this. It will he sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, but I know of none worth half as much as this. It will he sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, but I know of none worth half as much as this. It will have he sure to be read, and if read will not be easily forgotten, but I know of none worth half as much as this. It will have a variety of books designed for young men.

From James H. Perkins, Pastor of the Unitarian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio. From James H. Perkins, react of the Cincinnati, Ohio.

"I have read Mr. Honry W. Beecher's lectures to young men with a great deal of pleasure. They appear to me to contain advice better adapted to our country than can be found in any similar work with which I am acquainted; and this advice is presented in a style far better calculated than that common to the pulpit, to attra't and please the young. I should certainly recommend the volume to young man of my acquaintance as worthy of frequent perusal, and trust our American pulpit may produce many whose as pleasing and practical.

perusal, and trust tear years and practical."
others as pleasing and practical."
From T. R. Cressey, Pastor of the first Baptist Church,
Cincianati, Obio. "There is so much ignorance among good men in genor in all our cities and large towns, of the astonishing
prevalence of vice, especially of licentiousness and of the
procuring causes; and there is such a false delicacy on the
part of those who know these things, to hold them up to
the gaze of the unsusy ecting that this book will not pass
for its real worth. Lut it is a valuable work. It speaks
the truth in all plainness. It should be in every family
library; every young man should first read and then study
it."

Sun, 11th, icles ennor 00 to ican,

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This

A few years since the South was brimful of ling on the subject of a Southern Conven-The stale project is revived by the demagogues, who strive hard to delude their fellow agogues, who strive hard to delude their fellow citizens. At a meeting held at Crawford Court House, Russell county, Alabama, on the 8th ult., a resolution, introduced by General James Hamalton, was adopted, for the calling of a Southern Convention, on the subject of Slavery. The Convention, on the subject of Slavery. The convention, on the subject of Slavery. The convention of the Church all Saturday morning the piece. The City Guard remained in possession of the Church all Saturday morning. plan is to elect delegates by Congressional Districts, who are to meet in Convention, the first Monday in September next, at Richmond, Va.

An address from General Hamilton to the people of the Slaveholding States, accompanies the resolution. Their ostensible object is, to "provent the catastrophe of a dissolution of the Union." Fools! who is disturbing the Union but themselves? The best way for them to prevent such a catastrophe, is to go to Texas. They will find there more suitable companions.

About half past two o'clock in the afternoon General Cadwalder rode into the street on horse-back, and, in a short address to those gathered about, endeavored to persuade them to retire to their homes, but without having any effect. In reply to questions put to him as to the authority by which arms were taken into the Church, he stated that an order for twenty muskets had been issued under the authority of the Governous and they had been delivered before he knew any thing of the order. He then repeated his endeavors to persuade them to retire to their homes, but without having any effect. In reply to questions put to him as to the authority by which arms were taken into the Church, he stated that an order for twenty muskets had been issued under the authority of the Governous and they had been delivered before he knew any thing of the order. He then repeated his endeavors to persuade them to retire to their homes, but without having any effect. In reply to questions put to him as to the authority by which arms were taken into the Church, he stated that an order for twenty muskets had been issued under the authority of the Governous and the companions. plan is to elect delegates by Congressional Dis-

be compelled to resign, or consent to reform. It will not do for any official, however high in authority, to undertake to stand out long against the fixed will of the People. They have demanded reform in the Post Office, and they will have it, or break up the whole concern.

The last number of the Rev.

tains an announcement by the publishers of that

The alderman of the district swore in extra paper, that they have at length established a foreign mail! They will receive letters at their Glasgow, Dublin, Manchester, Birmingham, ty with a posse of about one hundred and fifty moral prosperity and social happiness?

Cork, and all parts of Great Britain: to Paris. office, and forward them to London, Liverpool, coasts of Africa, China, India, New Holland, the open at all hours.

In addition to this, they have made arrangements for a semi-daily delivery of letters in New in Sec York city, at 2 cents each, and a daily one in them to Christian street. Brooklyn, at 3 cents.

If John Tyler would save the Post Office De-Second, and a good many arrests were made by partment, he had better displace Mr. Wickliffe, the military and police. In Third street matters and put a Yankee in his stead. Let Greek meet appeared to have a serious aspect. Stones have and the battle will turn in favor of the ing been thrown, and the officers in command Greek, and the battle will turn in favor of the

From the Baltimore American of July 7. Arrival of the Great Western-THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!!

The favorite steamship Great Western, Capt. Matthews, arrived at New York at 1 o'clock, on the 7th inst., bringing London dates to the 21st, and Liverpool to the 22nd ult., three days later than the intelligence brought by the Britannia. We make our acknowledgements to Messrs. Adams & Co., of the Package Express; for a copy of Wilmer and Smith's European Times, from which, and the New York Herald, we make up the following summary:

The news is not of much importance, except as far as Cotton is concerned, which great staple has advanced fully one-eighth.

The crowd rapidly increased in front of the Church, and about eleven o'clock threats were made that the Church would be attacked, if Mr. The King of Saxony left London on Thurs-

day, the 20th ult., on a tour to Scotland and The Queen of England assumes a firm and decided tone in her answer to the repealers.

France has taken her stand in relation to Mo-

France has taken her stand in relation to Morocco—the Prince de Joinville had left Paris for Toulon, to take command of the fleet intended to operate against the Emperor of Morocco.

Further meetings continue to be neid to express sympathy toward Mr. O'Connell and his fellow prisoners. At Manchester and Southward the meetings were not only very numerous.

There there is Naylor was not given up to them. They did not free, however, but several got pieces of scantling and burst in the pannels of the door west of the principal entrance.

Upon this being done Mr. Naylor was released and getting upon the steps, he made a short address, in which he begged them as they loved him, to do as he intended to do, to retire to their loves.

They checked the principal entrance.

They checked the principal entrance and getting upon the steps, he made a short address, in which he begged them as they loved him, to do as he intended to do, to retire to their

wark the meetings were not only very numerous but highly respectable.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and several mem

Several persons have recently been detected street comm

of dollars, being part of another in

talment of the The packet ship Cambridge, Capt. Barst

arrived at Liverpool from New York on the 21st Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 22d

"The cotton market is active and buoyant-

ndeed, it is just in the condition which might cipated from the purpert of our remarks in the "European Times" by the Britannia. The recent large imports, neighbors.

At this time, Thomas Glover and Lewis C. ng the demand, has increased it. The trade is have improved, have not risen much: neverthe less, the advance this week has been full and 1d. comparatively light, buyers and sellers are thus emabled to gauge pretty accurately the total result of the croy; they know their relative positions, and will act accordingly. The business which is now doing is a healthy and legitimate business, and one which in all probability, will their muskets as they fled.

The mob pursued the Grand fled in every direction.

day, but with less appearance of activity.

The weather has broken, and the country, al-Food for cattle, of all kinds, has risen alarmingly in price, which the continuance of the present weather cannot fail to reduce.

siderable attention was excited in the and the military are gathering in the State-House of Commons by the appearance of the Jard. Mayor of Dublin, attended by a numerous We agues. It was read at length at the table, not learn. allegations were loudly cheered from the

opposition benches.

Mr. Wyse then gave notice that he will bring on relative to the Irish State trials on the 2nd of July.

There was another notice of importance giv-

en. It was by Lord Palmerston, that, on the 16th of July, he will bring the present state of the West Indies under the consideration of the

On Thursday evening, Sir R. Peel intimated

From the Baltimore American. July 4.
More Rioting in Philadelphia,

made, and the following arms and ammunition found, in addition to the twelve muskets taken

Alderman Saunders also used persuasion to

begged all to use their exertion to allay the present ill feeling.

The tenant of the house next above the

Church vacated his dwelling on Saturday after-noon, and several others in the vicinity followt, or break up the whole concern.

The last number of the New York Sun consite had

ward.

At 7 o'clock, the Sheriff arrived from the ci-Glasgow, Dublin, Manchester, Birmingham, strong. With this force he succeeded in driving ye longer pay taxes to support crime, and incore, and all parts of Great Britain; to Paris, the throng that was congregated there towards the throng that was congregated there towards the east end of the street. When all was clear pay for it. And upon your skirts must rest the from Second to third street, lines of men were a wfull responsibility, if it is longer permitted to the Mediterranean, Cape of Good Hope, the stationed, who prevented all ingress, except to exist.

those living within the square.

During the evening the military force was in-Western coast of North and South America, creased by the presence of the Mechanic Rifle, Cuba, Hayti, and the West Indies, in short, to Washington Blues, Cadwalader Grays, Markle, every part of the known World,—all for the Rifle and City Guards. The crowd gradually in every part of the known World,—all for the creased in number and turbulence. About il sum of six cents a letter. They promise to see o'clock the Junior Artillerists arrived with three cure the fastest vessels, and to keep their office field pieces; these were stationed ot Second, Third and Queen streets, commanding every avenue to the Church. Gen. Cadwalader then with a platoon of men charged upon the throng and street below Queen street, driving

The same measures were adopted up Secon and in Queen street, above Third and below struck by them, preparations were made to dis-charge the field piece stationed there. The address of Gen. Cadwalader was received with groans and he was dared to fire. It is said that the General had given the order and the piece to criminate himself. he was whipped to was levelled so as to take effect among the mob, when Charles Naylor, Esq. rushed before the cannon, and either countermanded the order or begged the General to do so. He was immediately agrested and carried into the church. The determined spirit of the military appeared to check the mob, and they gradually dispersed.—
The most of the military retired tabout daylight on Sunday, leaving the church in charge of the Mercantile Rifle and another company, said to he the Hibernia Greens.

The crowd rapidly increased in front of the made that the Church would be attacked, if Mr. Navlor was not released. An old four pounder was brought in front of the Church, lash timber wheels. This was loaded and pointed against the door, the mob declaring that they would fire if Charles Naylor was not given up

homes. They cheered him in reply, and, mounting him on their shoulders, marched off towards States, advising him to leave the Island. his house, a large number of the crowd follow-ing him, and a great many also left the spot, money extorted from a negro after he had bers of the Town Council arrived in London on the 19th ult., and presented an address to her Majesty upon the subject of Mr. O'Connell's trial and imprisonment.

gun, and posted it in an open space on Christian street commanding the back of the building. It bacco at Liverpool and London.

The Wanderer, 16 guns, arrived at Portsmouth on the 19th ult. from China, bringing one million dow it broke a brick or two alongside it. The the stocks, among whipped negroes, loathwas then pointed at one of the two circular wir gun was not charged with a proper ball, it is some from their wounds, twenty days, and in irons ten days. Mr. Bisby was in the

purpose of reloading, and about one o'clock it was broght back again, and with it, another piece regularly mounted on wheels, was posted in the rear of the church. One of them loaded with large pieces of iron, was discharged, but vive twenty-four hours longer, being very with little effect on the wall. The missiles with ill of fever. Thereupon he was taken out urpert of our re-which went out of a hundred yards, to the greatest fright of the sistance tendered him, recovered. While

demand, has increased it. The trade is Levin arrived, and the latter, mounting one of the pieces, made an address to the crowd, at the is met by holders in a corresponding spirit, and although the demand is great, prices while they and the window on the left side of the alter. Mr. Levin was followed by Mr. Grover and

others, who succeeded in pacifying the crowd so per lb., making, with the improvement of the last for thigh, making, with the improvement of the last fortnight, fully a farthing. This week the arrivals have not been so large as previously, and the stock which has as yet to come in, being came out guarding the Hibernia Greens.—They more added together up Second at a far as for a second at the stock which has as yet to come in, being came out guarding the Hibernia Greens.—They more added together up Second at a far as for a second at the stock which has as yet to come in, being came out guarding the Hibernia Greens.—They to guage pretty accurately the total recompany, bct pelting the Greens as often as they could get a chance. At German street the Greens rapidly retreated, a few of them firing

nd fled in every direction.

bullet from his own musket.

Mr. Grover, at the head of a few well-dispose ed citizens, took the cannon from the rear of the Church down to the wharf, and spiked them. ent .- On Wednesday, the 19th The Girard Bank is opened as the head quarters,

From the Organ and Washingtonian.

WHO PAYS FOR IT? We have often had occasion to call attention

knowledge of the facts, bears us out in saying ceived at the hands of the Inquisition. that nine-tenths of the crimes committed in our that Lord de Grey contemplated a resignation of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, solely on the ground of continued ill health.

land, are committed either by those who are in the habit of using intoxicating drinks, or by those who frequent and form their associations around the places where they are sold. We give ter his arrival at the estate, the insurrection, The political excitoment seems to burn fierce.

the report of the Auditor of Hamilton County, of which you have heard, took place. Panic-stricken, all the whites, except Mr. Moffart, and the amount expended during the year fields. He with an intrepidity without a pajudge, there is no general, intense enthusiasm. enoung on the 1st of June, for the prosecution railel, attacked on horseback with a sword The excitement, after all party men may say and support of criminals, and also the amount paid out for holding inquests and expenses of burying those who have come to violent or action of the people. If he succidental deaths during the same period. And in

Council or by the Court. These will average say \$15. making in all about \$12,000 revenue About two o'clock on Saturday morning, a say \$15. making in all about \$12,000 revenue arther search of the Church of St. Philip was Now look at the other side of the picture. The report of the Auditor states that there was ex-

pended, for-Coroner's fees, expenses of burial, ritnesses and constables' fees,
To Prosecuting Attor ney, Grand Jurors, Petit Jurors, 3,439 95 1,523 95 7,100 80 Expenses of chain-gang. Maintaining prisoners in jail, Amount paid judges, sheriff, jury

and witnesses on inquests of lunatics and idiots, Commercial Hospital for keeping \$20,775 91

There it is, \$20,785 91 paid out of the County

Freasury to prosecute and support criminals, and maintain the lunatics and insane of the county. But this is not all the expense. Our criminal court sets about four months in the year, the president judge receiving four dollars per day, Such a revolution will be wrought, before the get the throng to retire, and in doing so he assurant next session of Congress, that Mr. Wickliffe will be compelled to resign, or consent to reform. It be compelled to resign, or consent to reform. It had been removed from the Church, and that there was no cause for further excitement. He sides this, the costs of the sheriff and clerk would amount to sufficient to increase it to \$30,000. And when we contemplate the vast amount of litigation which is occasioned by the phrensied excitement of intoxicating drinks, amounting to a sum almost incalculable, we ask you, citizens of Hamilton County, will ye longer permit a system to be quartered upon constables during the afternoon-ten for each you, which not only eats out your substance, but feeds like a never-dying vulture upon your

ondense of the Philadeldnia North Americ an.

Atrocities at Mantanzas. HAVANA, June 9th. 1844. Since I last wrote to you I have visited Cardenas, now another anti-chamber of hell. Cruelties at which the heart sickens are daily practiced. Hundreds of negroes have erished under the lash during examination. all protesting their innocents to the last !-And many if not all of them, as innocent of participation in the plot of an insurrection as the angels of Heaven. The place where the negroes are whipped has become very offensive to the neighborhood, from the quantity of putrified flesh torn by the whip rom their backs! A short time since, t Florida Indian, a very worthy man, who had long resided in the Island, were arrested on suspicion of being one of the insurgents .-He was taken to Cardenas, where refusing death!! On a Sugar estate in that neighborhood, forty-six negroes were most cruelly tortured, seven of whom died under the operation. On another estate, after attempting in vain to extort confessions of guilt by whipping those fiends, called in Spanish, fiscales, (solicitors,) applied red hot irons to the

bleeding backs of the negroes!

The infamous wretch who is acting as Governer of Cardenas is another Robespierre, and a thing after Governor O'Donnell's own heart. Could the people catch a little of the spirit of '76, this Government-the curse of the Island-would soon be overthrown, and O'Donnell and his minions be made a head shorter.

Many white persons, principly foreigners. have fallen under the displeasure of the hate-ful Inquisition. Samuel Moffart, of Delaware, Wm. Bisby, of Vermont, and a Mr Hogan a native of the United States. are among the number. The latter has sufferdea long confinement for having in his pos session a letter from a friend in the United received twelve hundred lashes.

On being arrested they were tied to a gang en like convict felons, under the scorching The gun was taken down to the wharf for the and would have ended his days in irons, but for the interposition of a physician, who assured the Inquisition that he could not surat Cardenas. I learned that an early representations of these outrages had been made to our Government by our consul at that place, Mr. Gage, and it is to be hoped that

it will not be passed over unnoticed.

After a confinement of seventy days in Cardenas, Moffart and Bisby were sent to Matanzas for trial. On their arrival, the officers having them it charge allowed them to stop at the United State Consul's office: but the time was so short, the Consul. Mr. Rodney, could not obtain from them a full account of their sufferings, and called at the prison next morning, but was not allowed to see them. He has, however, as I am informed, sent to the Governor of the place a very spirited remonstrance against and fied in every direction.

Three o'clock.—A great variety of rumors are affoat, and one knows not what to believe. One It is still confidently asserted here that a The weather has broken, and the country, almost broken up by the long drought, has at length been favored with some genial showers. The improvement in the face of nature is striking, and its influence might be read in the country and its influence might be read in the Combination and some say that force is to be sent from the United States to force is to be sent from the United States to force is to be sent from the United States to force is to be sent from the United States to the force is to be sent from the United States to the force is to be sent from the United States to force is to be sent from the United States to force is to be sent from the United States to force is to be sent from the United States to force is am proud to say, have discharged their duty

in the matter.

To O'Donnell and his tribe, the affair of the insurrection will be very lucrative. Property to the amount of \$300,000 belonging House of Commons by the appearance of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, attended by a numerous deputation of the corporation, in their robes of cellice, at the bar of the House, exercising their privilege of personally presenting the corporation on behalf of Mr. O'Connell and his local cells are killed, but who they were we could not learn. Independently of O' cells are cells are constant and mulations now under arrest had been attached. That all of them will be found guilty will be readily perceived by every person at all acquainted with the villany and cupidity of a Spanish tribunal. Independently of O' to the free blacks and mulattoes now under arrest had been attached. That all of them of a Spanish tribunal. Independently of O Donnell's salary as Governor General, his proportion of the plunder, add to the gratifi-cation of \$17 per head for every negro landed by the slavers, will give him, a handsome fortune. I cannot close with o the vast amount of crime, and the expense out mentioning a circumstance which, while accruing to the community in consequence of it is highly creditable to Mr. Moffart, enti-The opinion of every person who has any tled him to better treatment than he has re-

He came to the island last year in search coed, it will be, not by his own popularity, but owing to the innane policy of the Polk mon.

"Louisville Tribune," is the title of a new Whig paper, just started in Louisville, the first number of which we have received.

"Cidental deaths during the same period. And in two severe cuts, the marks of which he will order more clearly to show the annual loss to the county by the use of intoxidating liquor, we have made a calculation of the annual revenue brought into the treasury by the granting of librought into the treasury by the granting liquor, we have made a calculation of the annual loss to two severe cuts, the marks of which he will carry to his grave. If he were a Spaniard, the county is grave. If he were a Spaniard, the county is grave and the county is grave. If he were a Spaniard, the county is grave and the county is grave. If he were a Spaniard, the county is grave and the county is grave. If he were a Spaniard, the county is grave and the county is grave. If he were a Spaniard, the county is grave and the county is grave. If he were a Spaniard, the county is grave and the count

The Flanklin Register, published in Farmington, Main, apologizes for an error which occured in the paper in publishing an address by the Rev. Mr. Abbott; and surely it the U dress by the Rev. Mr. Abbott; and surely it dress by the Rev. Mr. Abbott; and surely it was a most egregious error, and very unclassical withal. The editor after laying the fault upon one of his devils, adds the following erratum: For 'dum swizzle,' the reader will please supply 'prominence.' This is almost equal to the correction of an error in an advertisement published some years since, viz: 'For Bumbleton's storm destroying Porringers,' read 'Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges.'

Mr. Birney will be elected in 1848, to the Presidency of the United States.

The work will be prepared by one of the ablest writers in the country, whose name will be announced in season through the public press. The friends of the Liberty Party who do not know Mr. Birney personally, will see when they obtain his life, that for talent and high principle, for an advertisement published some years since, viz: 'For Bumbleton's storm destroying Porringers,' read 'Hamilton's worm destroying ling Lozenges.'

Mr. Birney will be elected in 1848, to the Presidency of the United States.

The work will be prepared by one of the ablest writers in the country, whose name will be announced in season through the public press. The friends of the Liberty Party who do not know Mr. Birney personally, will see when they obtain his life, that for talent and high principle, for an or will nominate, while Slavery exists.

States or Counties that want the work, will send in their orders by the first of May, as the size of the edition will depend upon the call for the work.

Let this notice not of May, as the size of the edition will depend upon the call for the work.

Let this notice not be neglected as but one edition will depend upon the call for the work.

Let this notice not be neglected as but one edition will depend upon the call for the work.

Let this notice not be neglected as but one edition will depend upon the call for the work.

Let this notice not be neglected as but one edition will depend upon the call for the work.

IMPROVED LARD OIL. ARD Oil for sale wholesale and retail by Thoma Emery, Sycamore street near Eighth.

The following certificates attest the quality of the Oil.

The following certificates attest the quality of the Oil.

"We have used Lard Oil manufactured by several individuals in this city, and have found none so uniformly good, as that made by Thomas Emery at his establishment near the corner of Eighth and Sycamore sis. We are satisfied this Oil is free from adulterations; it isurns with a clear steady light, and does not guin in the wick. We have no doubt that those who make trial of it will find it equal to the best sperm."

Dr. Joseph Ray,
D. Waterman,
D. B. Steritt,
G. R. Hand,
G.

Seo. McCullough, Attro & Lewis, for Machi Auro & Lewis, for Machinery.

C. Febiger for both, French & Winslow do

Lard Oil to state which is best, but have used Mr. Emery?
manufacture for some months and find it quite equal to

Sperm Oil that I had used for years. French & Winslow do

"My knowledge in regard to the Oil made by Mr Emery is very similar to the above, as expressed by Mr Lew is. I cannot discover any inferiority at this season of the content of the best experies. C. DONALDSON.

THE FREE MISSIONARY

The Free Missionary is the organ of a Missionary Society, based upon the principle of non fellowship with Slave-holders.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

A GOOD lot on Elm street, 30 feet front by 924, with a substantial frame house on the premises. Terms low and time allowed for payments. Aleo, a desirable lot of seven acres, on walnut hills, on the Madison road, two miles from the city. The lot is well fenced, set with young and thrifty fruit trees, and commands a fine view of the surrounding county and the Ohio River. It offers one of the finest building sites in Hamilton County. The proprietor will divide it into lots for sale or lease, should purchasers desire it. One thousand cash, the balance on time. Apply at the office of WILLIAM BIRNEY, East Third street, by 9'44

East Third street, and commended for Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Liver Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Jaundice, Palsey, Cold Extremities, Indigestion, Palpitation of the mas have not been opened.

They are recommended for Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Liver Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Jaundice, Palsey, Cold Extremities, Indigestion, Palpitation of the finest building sites in the back, lord the money of the dissection on their returning so many of the mass have not been opened.

They are recommended for Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Liver Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Jaundice, Palsey, Cold Extremities, Indigestion, Palpitation of the finest building sites in the back, lord in the mass have not been opened.

They are recommended for Billious fever, Fever and Ague, Liver Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Jaundice, Palsey, Cold Extremities, Indigestion, Palpitation of the finest building the particular of the confidently sasserts they are vastly superior to any and all of the varions articles, so extravagantly set forth under the appellation of the thouse of pills which flood the country in derivative with the property of the dissence on the kinds of pills which flood the country in derive kinds of pills which flood the country in derive kinds of pills which flood the country in deriving of pills which flood the country in deriving on the hinds of pills which flood the coun FOR SALE OR LEASE.

—All kinds of Coach, Saddlers and Shoe Makers Leathe wholesale or retail S. & S. S. CLARK, may 31 Main st, between 4th & 5th Eastside.

HOLLAND & SAYRE, No. 216 Main st, East side, 3rd door below 6th.

Awarisan and Bradith supply of A merican and English prints;
Balzarines and French printed Lawns;
Scotch and Mancheser Ginghams;
Color'd and black Lastres;
Swiss and Mull Muslins;
Jaconet and Cambric do;
Merino and Cotton Hosiery, &c.

——ALSO——
Bleached and brown Sheeting & Shirting;
Irish Linens and Russia Diaper;
Linen Diaper and Crash;
Table Linen, &c. &c.
holesale or retail—cheap for cash.

HERE will be a petition presented to the Trustees Miami & Delhi townships for a township Roc commencing at the North-West corner of Hugh Mack land in Miami township, thence running on the line, I tween said Mackies land and the land of Dennis O'Con let o intersect the Road leading from Robert Taylors and the land of Dennis O'Con Land Control Road leading from Robert Taylors which a Control Road leading from Robert Taylors and the land of the Control Road was had in the warm for the land of the

which a Country Road was laid in the year 1843 and re-

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ETTERS of Administration having been granted by the court of common pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, to the undersigned, on the estate of Abraham Frost leceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons duly authorized, within one year from date; and all persons indebted to estate, are required to make immediate payment thereof.

D. H. WALKER, Administrator of Abrah

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ETTER'S of Administration having been granted by
A the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, Ohio,
to the undersigned, on the estate of Miltion W. Hopkins,
deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons duly authorized, within one year from date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment thereof.

Administratrix of Milton H. Hopkins, dec'd,
iune 11 1844. 4 win w.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE subscribers are now prepared to pay, and sha continue to pay throughout the season, the higher market price in cash for every description of Wool delivered at their store, No. 53 Mainst, Cincinnati, MILLER & McCULLOUGH, MILLER & McCULLOUGH,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.
(The Lebanon Star. Clinton Republican, Dayton Jounal, Indianapolis Journal. Richmond Palladium, Xen Torchlight, Sydney Aurora, Piqua Courier, Troy Time nd Batavia. Courier, and Wayne Co. Record, each contract of the star of the s nd Batavia Courier, and Wayne Co. Record, each copy no amount of \$3, send copy to advertisers, and charge Ga zette Office. ap 29

HAMILTON COUNTY COURT OF

DANIEL COLLIER

DANIEL COLLIER

DS.

William Gooding and James Riley.

Be it remembered that on the fifth day of January 1844, the abovenamed complainant filed his bill in this court against the abovenamed defendants from further proceeding in a suit at law analise it this court against the abovenamed to the court of the court o ther proceeding in a suit at law pending in this court favor of said Gooding against said Collier and one John Avery and John D. Saunders upon a certain appeal bo favor of said Gooding against said Collier and one John L. Avery and John D. Saunders upon a certain appeal bond executed by them, and also to set off a judgment in favor of said Collier against said Gooding, against a certain judgment of said Gooding against said. Collier, all which will more fully appear on reference to said bill on file as aforesaid. Now, in pursuance of the order of said court, notice is hereby given of the pendency of said suit; and said William Gooding who is a non-resident of the State of Ohio. and has been returned "net found" is hereby notified that unless he appear and plead, answer or demur to said bill according to law, he will be in default and a decree will be had therein accordingly. ecree will be had therein accordingly.

J. M. W. MASTERS, Cl'k, P. T. H. C. P.

R. BLACK,
SADDLER, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER,
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 81, to 107 Main
street, between 3d and 4th, and will keep on hand at all

imes,
Baldwin's full and half Spanish Spring Saddles;
Shaftoe, quilted, and Men's plain do;
Also, Ladies' fancy, plain and quilted do;
Coach, Gig, Sulky, and Wagon Harness;
Trunks, Valises, Carpet and Saddle Bags.
Together with every article manufactured in his
ill of which will be made of the best materials, and workman-like manner.

Having had the superintendance for several years of some of the largest shops in this city, he flatters himself that he will be enabled from his long experience, to pleast taste; and by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the mility autoreuse.

fthe public patronage, Prices—Low for Cash. I_Ptarness, Saddles, &c., neatly repaired. may 24 1md&2mw GEORGE L. WEED.

PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER, AND STATIONER,
North side 4th between Main and Walnut sts. AT THE BIBLE, SUNDAY SCHOOL, AND TRACT DEPOSITORY, Has for sale
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Theological, Classical, Miscellaneous,

School Books and Stationery.

L. WEED'S large assortment of Sunday
C. School Books include the publications of
the American Sunday School Union, the Massachusetts Sunday School Society, and a great variety of Juvenile Works suitable for Sunday School AIDS TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS: Union Bi-

ble Dictionary, Bible Geography, Teacher Taught, Biblical Antiquities, &c. Mars and all the requisites for conducting Sabbath School.

Small Books for Premiums, a large assortment from 50 cents per 100 and upwards.
GEO. L. WEED is in the receipt of regular monthly supplies of new works from the Eastern

es subscriber proposes to publish a life of James ey, of 160 pages, 12 mo. The work will be et the 15th June. The Liberty Party with its rusion demands the work. If righteous principles

SUNDRY CHOICE ARTICLES. BT received from Boston and elsewher 2 dox. India Currie Powder;
do Walnut and Mushroom Catsup;
do Zest, a new and choice condimen
do "Harvey" Sauce,
do "John Bull" do,
do "Caylee" do,
do "Caylee" do,
do "Gading" do,
do "Quin" do,
do do "Gwin" do,
do do "Gwin" do, These are the very be and richest of Engli Sauces, for Med and Fowl.

American Concentrated M ticle of Mustard extant. ed Mustard, the best 10 do W. I. Pepper Sauce; 2 do PaoliVinegar; 10 cases Ground and Bolted B nd and Bolted Black Pepper, a very i

do Hockheimer; do Absynthe; cans Fresh Sardines; 50 cans Fresh Sardines;
40 do do Lobsters;
12 doz Pine Apple and Orgeat Syrups;
1 do Orange Shrub;
2 groce True Cayenne Pepper;
2 do India Soy;
4 do Choice Old Brandy, or More of 1805;
2 casks German White Wine; purposes.

-ALSO IN STORE

A very large and fine assortment of PURE FOREIG WINES AND LIQUORS, selected for medicinal purp ses, of the very best quality—received direct from unc Custom House Locks in New York, Philadelphia a Boston. For sale leases For sale low for cash, by ALLISON OWEN, Columbia st

DR. BLOODGOOD'S VEGETABLE ANTI BILIOUS AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

BILIOUS AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

These pills are a perfectly safe medicine, and calculated for general application where purgatives or alterative remedies are required. Although the invention in the assurance to declare that his pills are a never failing remedy for every disease which "flesh is heir to," yet he confidently asserts they are vasily superior to any and all of the varions articles, so extravagantly set forth under the appellation of Hooper's, Lee's, Brandreth's Anderson's, Peters', Tomato, and the thousand and one other kinds of pills which flood the country under a general warranty for curing every thing

So confident is the inventor that these pills will meet the wants of individuals laboring under any of the dis-

tient. They are an invaluable remedy for costive habits.

The average dose for an adult is four pills, taken at night on an empty stomach going to bed. They may be repeated every night, until three or four doses have been taken; then after being omitted for a day or two, to be resumed in diminished or increased doses as circumstances may require. In billious fevers, or agues, where an early and thorough evacuation is required, take three pills at a dose, to be repeated every three or four hours until free purging is induced. Children may use them with perfect safety in doses according to age.

Almost innumerable testimontals might be here inserted to show the inestimable value of these pills. All who have given them a fair trial, pronounce them greatly superior to any other.

Sold by C. S. Burdsall, corner of Main and Fifth street, Cincinnatt, and by no other druggists' in the city.

BARGAINS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS. WINTHROP B. SMITH. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 56 Main Street, Cincinnati.

where.
School Books.—Primers, Spelling Books, Arithmetics
Grammars, Geographies, and other leading standard
School Books, for Common Schools, Academies and High

School Books, for Common Schools, Academies and High Schools.

Bibles, of different kinds, from large quarto to 32mo. plain and elegant. Testaments. Hynn Books.

Blank Books.—Day Books, Journals, Legers, Records, Pass Books, Memorandum Books, and every description of Account Books, made from good paper and well bound.

WRITING PAPER.—Letter and Cap, ruled and plain from American, English and French mills, equal as regards variety, quality and price, to any other establishment. Price from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per Ream.

STATIONERY, generally, as Slates, Slate Pencils, Drawing and Writing Pencils, Sealing Wax, Blotting Paper Rulers, Erasers, Red Office Tape, Black Sand, &c.

STEEL PENS,
Imported directly from the European Manufacturers

etly from the European prising a most extensive assortment of every quality price. Also, a great variety of Pen Holders.

THE ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS

e printed and published, only, by W. B. Smith; treons who want them will find it to their intered all where they are published, before o'taining supj TERMSINVARIABLYCASH.

HISTORICAL CHART.

PRESENTING at one view the the history of World, from the earliest time to the present day, By A, B, Lynan, From B. P. Audellete, D. D. President of Woone,

World, from the earliest time to the present day,
By A, S. Lynna.

From B. P. Aydellots, D. D. President of Wooward
College, Cincinnati.

* * * "I consider this chart an invaluable addition
the means of instruction in all our educational instituoions, from the Common School to the College and University.

From C. E. Stowe, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and History, Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati.

* * * * * "I can cordially recommend it to all
teachers and families, who appreciate the importance of
this most interesting and instructive study.

C. E. Srowe."

From S. Robinson, D. D., well known to From S. Robinson, D. D., well known to the Month of States as a leading Historian,

"I would recommend Mr. Lyman's historical chart from a certain knowledge of its immesurable importance in acquiring distinct conceptions of history by methods which years of reading could not supply. If time is a treasure of greater value than wealth, when both are saved in conducting the studies of youth, we have gained a very high object. And I am pursuaded that this chart not only far excels every preceeding effort of the kind, but also that in one month, more competent knowledge on history can be gained by its inspection than in one year. asso that in one month, more competent knowledge history can be gained by its inspection than in one y by any course of reading.

S. Rosinso.

We cheerfully concur in the above opinion respect

Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy, Woodward College; and President of the Board of Trustees for the Public Schools of Cincinnati.

the Public Schools of Cincinnati.

Principal of Female Collegiate Institute, Cin
J.L. VANDOREN.

Principal of Female Institute for Young Ladies, Cin.

"In truth we can hardly conceive of a more pleasant employment, than to seat one's self in the centre of a room around which the world from the beginning to this day is hung up, and its nations, with their rise, and decline, and all important events in their exact order, visible at one view. making an impression that cannot be effaced The chart may be had at the low price of six dollars.—We have no hesitancy in commending to every family or person able to purchase it.,"—[Herald.]

I.F. The charts may be seen at the finishing rooms on Main street, between lith and sixth, west slite, 2d story eGraham's Paper Ware-house.

STEWART'S CELEBRATED HAIR

black.

C. Hender Cook.

C. Hender Cook.

I have used the hair oil prepared by James Stewart.—
When I commenced using it a part of my head was entirely bald. and now, ladies and gentlemen, I must say that I never had faith in any thing bringing out or restoring it before using this oil. The first buttle did not appear to do any good, but the second I found a decided improvement, and after using four or five I found my head well coverd, besides I find that it is a preventative of gray hairs—I find that nearly all the gray hairs are turning black.

hairs—I find that nearly all the gray hairs are turning black.

I have been using the hair oil prepared by James Stewart of Hamilton, for the last six months, and have found it a complete preventive of the falling of hair and a sure restorative. When I commenced its use a portion of my head was almost entirely bald, now it is well restored. Hamilton, Ap. 13, 1839. THOMAS BLAIR, When I commenced using this oil my hair was getting gray. I find the use of the oil hasentirely prevented the grayman.

ting gray. I find the use of the on assortiony provention the grayness.

I hereby certify that owing to the falling off of my hair, which reduced me to baldness. I have on several occasions made use of remedies to restore hair on my head, but I am bound to state that no application has been of real use, but that afforded me by James Stewart's Restorative, which has caused a complete covering of such strong hair as satisfies my most sangulne wishes.

I find in using this oil it will prevent grayness, I am not half so gray as I was two years ago.

B. W. Lewis Cincinnat, I Feb. 16 1843 jan 11-ld.6mo.w.

MILLER & McCULLOUGH Wholes

NEWFUCK PUBLISHING HOUSE.
WILLIAM T. TRUMAN, having retired from thefirm of TRUMAN & SMITH, has taken the store No. 20 Fearl street, for the purpose of pursuing a PUBLISHING and GENERAL BOOKSELLING BUSINESS.

USINESS.
His present publications consist of
MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 1, by Lowel Mason and T. B. Mason. This work has met with great popularity. The recent improvements render it probably the most valuable collection of Sacred Music their stock at all times amply replanish. extant in any country. It has passed through twenty three editions; the twenty-fourth edition is now

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 2. A new and enlarged edition of this valuable work will soon be published, embodying the elements, and no pains will be spared to render it worthy of its distinguished compilers, and of the place it occupies in this series of musical works.

f musical works.

MASON'S SACRED HARP in PATENT NOTES. A new edition of this very popular work will soon pe published containing many new tunes, and sub-itantial improvements.

MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL. This valuable

Juvenile Musical Work has met with an unexpected degree of popular favor. A new edition will be put o press in afew days.

MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR of the U. S. This work is used as a Text Book in the Woodward College in this city, and in many of the Colleges and Academies in the United States, and is Colleges and Academies in the United States, and is respectfully commended to the attention of the School Trustees of Gincinnati, as a work pecuiiarly adapted to the higher classes in our common schools. The propriety and importance of instructing the pupils in a knowledge of the principles of the Government under which we live, must be conceded.

SMITH'S PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR. The coulder force which has been extended to their

popular favor which has been extended to this

aceading Book.

A SPLENDID SERIES OF TOY BOOKS for children. These books were in part selected by the very active as any series published in America.

The subscriber intends doing a General Bookselling attractive as any series published in America.

The subscriber intends doing a General Bookselling quantities of the ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS, which will be sold at publishers prices, and a good assortment of the most popular Eastern and Western School Books, Classical Books, Blank Books, Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, &c., which will be sold low for Cash.

Country merchants are invited Orders are solicited.

ow for Cash.

Country merchants are invited to call.

Orders are solicited.

THE WORLD DESTROYED.

T is a common adage, that a world of sin is counmitted, and in the common acceptation of the term, we say that a WORLD of distress, misery and disease has been destroyed (during the last (welve months) by the use of 'DR. HALSTEAD'S MAGNET IC REMEDIES.' We mean his Magnetic Ether, se months) by the use of 'Dr. HALSTEAD'S MAGNET to REMEDIES.' We mean his Magnetic Ether, se va nized Plaster, and Electric Pills, in which tho most powerful agents in nature, Electricity, Gulvanism and Magnetism are so infused in other valuable combined in a series of remedies, that they will removed in a series of remedies, that they will remove disease, however settled and deep it may be seried if the shill of death has not inflicted a more at times, had copious night sweats, and was also move disease, however settled and deep it may be seated, if the chill of death has not inflicted a mortal wound. Disease cannot hide away from such remedial agents as these—they will remove what no other combination of medicine can even approach. They enter by the circulating medium into the remotest part of the human system, and therefore come in immedial te contact with disease.

immediate contact with disease.

Consumption has been called an incurable disconsumerion has been called an incurable disease, and very properly so—but through the blessing of Providence, a remedy is at hand, that has, and we trust, will remove Gonsumption in its three first stages. Therefore, it can be no longer said in truth that it is an incurable disease—for hundreds of witnesses that have been rescued, are now living monuments of its truth. A warning voice is now sounder forth to all those who have passed the threshold! forth to all those who have passed the threshold of the third stage. Come IN—ERE IT IS TOO LATE We do say, and challenge contradiction, that the Consumption can be cured by the Magnetic Remedies No. 1, expressly for lung affections, and noth ing else. Price five dollars per package—consistin of Electric Pills, Magnetic Ether No. 1, and Gal If you, or any dear friend are about to give your

If you, or any dear friend are about to give your cipient consumption, we beg of you to hold on unity you have tried Magnetic remedies. Here is no cure all for everything, but one set of remedies for one kind of diseases. They consist first of Electric Pills, which impart new life and action to that part of the system which is clogged up by diseases in their operation—they carry off impure matter which would otherwise be taken up by the absorbent vessels, and conveyed to the diseased part, to feed and augment he enemy which has already too deep a hold. 2nd the Galvanized Plaster, which laid over the diseased organs, act in concert with the other remedies by opening the pores and producing a steady Galvanic. organs, act in concert with the order remedies by o-pening the pores and producing a steady Galvanic action, which is a powerful auxiliary in removing lung affections. 3d, the Magnetic Ether No. 1, ex-clusively for diseases of the lung. No medicine has proved so beneficial to weak or diseased lungs as this Ether. It always heals the patient within forty-eight hours after commencing its new. This Rattery of Ether. It always heals the patient within forty-eight hours after commencing its use. This Battery of Electricity, Magnetism and Galvinism, all act to remove these heretofore incurable diseases—Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. It has become a proverb that where the magnetic remedies fail there is no use to try other medicines, for if THEY don't cure, the disease can't be cured by medicine! These powerful elements, when applied to disease will remove it if in a curable state. They are pleasant and can be used by the most delicate.

There are three kindsof Magnetic Ether. No. 1 for diseases above stated—No. 2, for nervous disease

for diseases above stated—No. 2, for nervous diseases, which has cured the most inveterate cases of the ces, which has cured the most inveterate cases of the following complaints, viz—Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Hendache, Disturbed Sleep, Low spirits, Rheumatism and Gout of the worst kinds. Now there is no mistake about this, for we have hundreds of witnesses. For nervous fist, a never-failing cure, and for soreness and weakness of the spine. In diseases of females nothing has eyer proved so successful as these remedies. Recollect! the Galvanic Plaster is put over the distance of the spine. In diseases of females nothing has eyer proved so successful as these remedies. Recollect! the Galvanic Plaster is put over the distance of the spine of the spine. In diseases, &c. This is a safe part, while the Electric Pills and Magnetic Ether are taken internally. Ether No. 2—an entirely different number from either of the others—it is for Liver affections, Scrofula diseases, &c. This will dissolve tumors, remove humors, and cleanse the blood, in less than one half of the time that any 'sarsaparilla extract' or other compound known, can These remedies are allowed to be the greatest discovery made in modern science of medicine. A book of 48 pages, giving the history, discovery, and modus operandi of these scientific remedies, accompanies each package. One package Ether No. 1, for consumption &c., costs \$5.00; do. for nervous diseases, \$4.00, do. for liver and scrofulous diseases, \$4.00, do. for liver and scrofulous diseases, \$3.00.

DO NOT PROCRASTINATE—IL am westing.

\$3.50.

DO NOT PROCRASTINATE.—'I am waiting to see their effect upon others." has been the language of too many. A promising young gentleman and lady, not far from this place waited while one of their consultance materials. and lady, not far from this place—waited while one of their acquaintance was trying them, until they became satisfied from actual observation, that they were as good as recommended. They then sent for them, and sent a letter to the proprietors giving a statement of their situations. What was the result? They were pronounced beyond the reach of the remedies. They would not obtain them—for the wary are the statement of the result of the remedies. proprietors do not wish to sell them to be taken by those whom they believe to be incurable.—[Roches

STEWART'S CELEBRATED HAIR
RESTORATIVE.

I AMES STEWART, Main st., between 8th & 9th st.
No Gean:leman or Lady need now expose their head to the air for want of covering, when there is a neve failing remedy at hand; and why should a lady or gentle man remain destitute of their hair, when they can have it restored by the application of STEWART'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Where the hair is falling off, by purchasing fifty cents or a dollar's worth, it can be stopped, and restored to a healthy state.

Kept on hand and for sale by George Allen Druggist the entire success that I have met with, in using your hair restorative, the whole scalp of my head was entire by bald; on useing one bottle I found a smart growth of young hair, the second bottle is bringing it out finely, in addition to this I find that it has colored my locks entire black.

C. Henderson, Boone co., Ky.,

Henderson, Boone co., Ky.,

Henderson and had not obtain them—for the wary proprietors do not wish to sell them to be taken by those whom they believe to be incurable.—[Rochester Democrat.

ROCHESTER (New York) Feb 14, 1841.

DOCTOR HALSTEAD.—

As a tribute of respect, and for the good of those similarly affected, I state that my brother called or you one time in December 1340, and obtained a package of your remedies for me—I had no faith ir them—and had it not been for the respective solicit tations of my brothers and friends I should not have the mainty affected, I state that my brother called or you or frequency and the second of t you some time in December 1340, and obtained a package of your remedies for me—I had no faith ir them—and had it not been for the respective solicitations of my brothers and friends I should not have used it. I commenced as directed—took the Electric Pills and applied the Galvanized Plaster on or nearly all over the front of my chest, and another or the spine between my shoulders, and took the Magnetic Ether number I. By the way, I have not told you one word about my complaint. Why Sir—I have had a cough for some two years past, and the last six months very severs. About three months since, I have raised large quantities of yellow matter! My friends became much alarmed—physician after physician was tried—but all to no purpose. The Lily Syrup was taken with the like results—and several other remedies, but they only seemed to increase my difficulties. I suppose I was in a differeral other remedies, but they only seemed to in-crease my difficulties. I suppose I was in a differ-ent situation from most persons—critical, very criti-cal was my situation—no physicians had any hope of me. I had night sweats—cold chills—severe sough red spots upon my cheeks—and every other symp-tom of genuine consumption.

Butthrough the mercy of God, and your Magnet-

ic remedies, I am restored to good health-mysel and friends believe that your remedies will cure JANE MARIA STILLWELL, Clinton st.
Doctor Halstead's Magnetic Remedies are sold
inclinationly at the Medicine Store of
SANFORD & PARK.
15, Fourth st. between Main & Sycamore.

BEESWAX WANTED. ASH paid for Beeswax, Ginseng, Mustar Seed, Clover seed, and Hemp Seed, by GEO. H. BATES, & CO.

Corner of Main and Front sts. TIMOTHY SEED, BUSHELS Timothy Seed, in store and sale by JOHN F. DAIR & CO, Corner of Lower Market and Sycon 600

C. DONALDSON.

MPORTERS and dealers in HARDWARK, and CUTLERY, STEEL, BRASS WARE, and CUTLERY in all their variation. ad SADDLERY, in all their varieties. No Main Street Cincinnati. The subscribers have on hand a large

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kept in their line, and it is their intention to keep their stock at all times amply replenished.

They are selling at very moderate advances only for Cash or undoubted credit—and feleconfident that the quality of their goods and their prices will be found to be such, as to induce these who call once, to come again. hose who call once, to come again



Consumption of the Lungs. Liver Complaint, Asthma, Bronchitis, Puns Waskness of the Breast, Chronic Coughs, difficu by fireathing, spitting of blood, and all office tic ne of the Pulmonary organs.

"AND THE LEAVES OF THE TREES WERE

FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATION Rev. 22d, iji.

REMARKABLE CURES!

Of all that have been recorded, there are certainly
none equal to the two first mentioned, whici
plainly show the curability of Consumption, eve
in some of its worst forms. THOMAS LOCHRAN states as follows:- In fl

inter of 1837 he was seized with a violent co which produced a severe cough and brought or an inflammation of the Lungs, with which he suffered very much for several weeks. After recovering this attack he found himself very liable to take SONIANS, and persevered with their remedies for ten weeks, which however afforded him no relie. He next concluded to try the advertised remedies. pounds in weight. He was next advised to try the HOMCEPATIC doctors, and remained under the treatment from October, 1839, till the 16th of Jan ary, 1840, at which time I first saw him, whenhe was almost reduced to a skeleton. After question him a short time, I found every symptom of the ease existed in their worst forms, and entertained little hopes of his recovery. I however ordered he to use the 'BALSAM,' but found very little chan during the first three weeks, except re

rect. GEORGE CURTIS,

JOHN MAXWELL PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1840.
The case of Thomas Cozens is related by himself. follows, and acknowledged by all who knew hi ormed.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., April 20, 1843 On or about the 13th day of 1841, I was to with a violent pain in the side near the liver, w tontinued for about five days, and was followed cet breaking of an ulcer, or something inward hhich relieved the pain a little, but caused me irow up a great quantity of offensive matter as to much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this, hpplied to a physician, but he said he thought h hould do but little for me except give me some Me cury Pills, which I refused to take, feeling satisf

SAMUEL H. BURROUGHS Gloucester County, SS.
Personally came before me, the subscriber
of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said ty, Thomas Cozens, and being duly affirmed ding to law, saith the above statement is in al true.

Affirmed before me on the 20th day of April, 1845

J. CLEMENT.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.

The following is from a distinguished Lawyer City of New York, who had been afflicted the Asthma for upwards of twenty years—and wafter reading such cases, can doubt the efficacy this medicine? NEW YORK, January 25, 1843 I have been afflicted with spasmodic astin wenty four years—sometimes so severely as onfined to my room for weeks—and althous reputation and skill in the country, the relief but temporary—twice the disease proved nearly

tal to my life. Some few weeks ago, I commenced taking tar's Balsam of Wild Cherry which gave is stant relief, and a single bottle produced in days what I believe to be a radical and perfect. A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No. 38

We are acquainted with the writer of the ak
certificate and his statements are entitled to the
confidence of the public. F. A. TALMADIS
Recorder of the City of New Yor

Vicar General of New Vicar General of New 100

P. S.—The above certificate may be seen at. New York.

Forfsale by SANFORD & PARK, General Agent for the West, No. 15 East Fourth Street, Cincinns Sold also in Cleveland by SANFORD & HATWARD, Booksellers, and by H. & E. GAYLORI Druggists.

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